This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

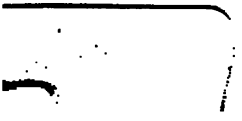
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES
3 3433 07608569 9



Presented by

Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt

to the

New York Public Library

THE

WORKS

OF

Alexander Pope Esq.

VOLUME IV.

CONTAINING HIS

SATIRES, &c.

LONDON,
Printed for J. and P. KNAPTON in Ludgate-ſtreet.

MDCCLI.

THE NEW
PUBLIC LI
24420
ASTOR, LEN
TILDEN FO
1902

CONTENTS

OF THE

FOURTH VOLUME.

PROLOGUE *to the* SATIRES, *in an Epiſtle to Dr.* ARBUTHNOT,

SATIRES *and* EPISTLES *of* HORACE *imitated.*

The Second Book of the Satires of Horace, Sat. I. 39

The Second Book of the Satires of Horace, Sat. II. 59

The Firſt Book of the Epiſtles of Horace, Ep. I. 79

The Firſt Book of the Epiſtles of Horace, Ep. VI. 101

The Second Book of the Epiſtles of Horace, Ep. I. 117

The Second Book of the Epiſtles of Horace, Ep. II. 161

SATIRES *of Dr.* JOHN DONNE, *Dean of St. Paul's, verſified.*

SATIRE II. 193

SATIRE IV, 203

EPILOGUE *to the Satires.*

DIALOGUE I. 231

DIALOGUE II. 245

On receiving from the Right Honourable the Lady FRANCES SHIRLEY, *a ſtandiſh and two pens,* 263

ERRATA.

PAGE 5. l. 5. *for* Satire *r.* Satires.
16. *Note on Verſe* 184. *l.* 3. *for* emprunt *r.* emprontent.
29. *Note on Verſe* 381. *l.* 10. *for* Imitation *r.* Imitate
62. *Note on Verſe* 43. *l.* 2. *for* dixerit *r.* ediderit.
82. *l.* 11. *for* cherarga *r.* chirarga.
101. *Note l.* ante penult. *for* narrower *r.* narrow.
102. *l.* 7. *for* videt *r.* vidit.
116. *l.* 10. *for* Argus *r.* Argis.
194. *l.* 16. *for* Sins all kinds, *r.* Sins of all kinds.
196. *l.* 5. *for* which (alas) *r.* which was alas.
Ibid. *dele the* Semicolon.
226. *l.* 8. *for* book *r.* brook.
248. *Verſe* 67. *for* whent *r.* where.
260. *Note on Verſe* 231. *l.* 2. *for* ill *r.* il.

EPISTLE

TO

Dr. ARBUTHNOT.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO

The firſt publication of this *Epiſtle.*

THIS paper is a ſort of bill of complaint, begun many years ſince, and drawn up by ſnatches, as the ſeveral occaſions offered. I had no thoughts of publiſhing it, till it pleaſed ſome Perſons of Rank and Fortune [the Authors of *Verſes to the Imitator of Horace*, and of an *Epiſtle to a Doctor of Divinity from a Nobleman at Hampton Court*] to attack, in a very extraordinary manner, not only my Writings (of which, being public, the Public is judge) but my *Perſon*, *Morals*, and *Family*, whereof, to thoſe who know me not, a truer information may be requiſite. Being divided between the neceſſity to ſay ſomething of *myſelf*, and my own lazineſs to undertake ſo aukward a taſk, I thought it the ſhorteſt way to put the laſt hand to this Epiſtle. If it have any thing pleaſing, it will be that by which I am moſt deſirous to pleaſe, the *Truth* and the *Sentiment*; and if any thing offenſive, it will be only to

thoſe I am leaſt ſorry to offend, *the vicious* or *the ungenerous*.

Many will know their own pictures in it, there being not a circumſtance but what is true; but I have, for the moſt part, ſpared their *Names*, and they may eſcape being laughed at, if they pleaſe.

I would have ſome of them know, it was owing to the requeſt of the learned and candid Friend to whom it is inſcribed, that I make not as free uſe of theirs as they have done of mine. However, I ſhall have this advantage, and honour, on my ſide, that whereas, by their proceeding, any abuſe may be directed at any man, no injury can poſſibly be done by mine, ſince a nameleſs Character can never be found out, but by its *truth* and *likeneſs*. P.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

T. Hayman inv. et del. C. Gris

Shut, shut the Door, good John! fatigu'd I
Tye up the Knocker, say I'm sick, I'm

EPISTLE

TO

Dr. ARBUTHNOT.

An Apology for himſelf and his Writings.

Being the Prologue to the Satire.

P. SHUT, ſhut the door, good John! fatigu'd I ſaid,
Tye up the knocker, ſay I'm ſick, I'm dead.
The Dog-ſtar rages! nay 'tis paſt a doubt,
All Bedlam, or Parnaſſus, is let out:
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite, and madden round the land.
What walls can guard me, or what ſhades can hide?
They pierce my thickets, thro' my Grot they glide,
By land, by water, they renew the charge,
They ſtop the chariot, and they board the barge.
No place is ſacred, not the Churçh is free,
Ev'n Sunday ſhines no Sabbath-day to me:

NOTES.

VER. 1. *Shut, ſhut the door, good John!*] John Seagle, his old and faithful ſervant: whom he has remembered, under that character, in his Will.

Then from the Mint walks forth the Man of rhyme,
Happy! to catch me, juſt at Dinner-time.
Is there a Parſon, much be-mus'd in beer,
A maudlin Poeteſs, a rhyming Peer,
A Clerk, foredoom'd his father's ſoul to croſs,
Who pens a Stanza when he ſhould *engroſs?*
Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, ſcrawls
With deſp'rate charcoal round his darken'd walls?
All fly to TWIT'NAM, and in humble ſtrain
Apply to me, to keep them mad or vain.
Arthur, whoſe giddy ſon neglects the Laws,
Imputes to me and my damn'd works the cauſe:
Poor Cornus ſees his frantic wife elope,
And curſes Wit, and Poetry, and Pope.
Friend to my Life! (which did not you prolong,
The world had wanted many an idle ſong)

VARIATIONS.

After ℣ 20. in the MS.

Is there a bard in durance? turn them free,
With all their brandiſh'd reams they run to me:
Is there a Prentice, having ſeen two plays,
Who would do ſomething in his Semptreſs' praiſe—

NOTES.

VER. 13. *Mint*] A place to which inſolvent debtors retired, to enjoy an illegal protection they were there ſuffered to afford one another, from the perſecution of their creditors.

VER. 23. *Arthur,*] Arthur Moore, Eſq:

What *Drop* or *Noſtrum* can this plague remove?
Or which muſt end me, a Fool's wrath or love?
A dire dilemma! either way I'm ſped,
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead.
Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!
Who can't be ſilent, and who will not lye:
To laugh, were want of goodneſs and of grace,
And to be grave, exceeds all Pow'r of face.
I ſit with ſad civility, I read
With honeſt anguiſh, and an aching head;
And drop at laſt, but in unwilling ears,
This ſaving counſel, "Keep your piece nine years."
Nine years! cries he, who high in Drury-lane,
Lull'd by ſoft Zephyrs thro' the broken pane,
Rhymes ere he wakes, and prints before *Term* ends,
Oblig'd by hunger, and requeſt of friends:

VARIATIONS.

VER. 29. in the 1ſt Ed.

Dear Doctor, tell me, is not this a curſe?
Say, is their anger, or their friendſhip worſe?

NOTES.

VER. 33. *Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge,*] Alluding to the ſcene in the *Plain-Dealer*, where *Oldfox* gags, and ties down the Widow, to hear his *well-pen'd ſtanzas*.

VER. 38. *honeſt anguiſh.*] i. e. undiſſembled.

Ibid. *an aching head;*] Alluding to the diſorder he was then ſo conſtantly afflicted with.

VER. 43. *Rhymes ere he wakes,*] A pleaſant alluſion to thoſe words of Milton,

Dictates to me ſlumb'ring, or inſpires
Eaſy my unpremeditated Verſe.

" The piece, you think, is incorrect? why take it,
" I'm all ſubmiſſion, what you'd have it, make it."
Three things another's modeſt wiſhes bound,
My Friendſhip, and a Prologue, and ten pound.
Pitholeon ſends to me: " You know his Grace,
" I want a Patron; aſk him for a Place."
Pitholeon libell'd me— " but here's a letter
" Informs you, Sir, 'twas when he knew no better.
" Dare you refuſe him? Curl invites to dine,
" He'll write a *Journal*, or he'll turn Divine."
Bleſs me! a packet.— " 'Tis a ſtranger ſues,
" A Virgin Tragedy, an Orphan Muſe."
If I diſlike it, " Furies, death and rage!"
If I approve, " Commend it to the Stage."
There (thank my ſtars) my whole commiſſion ends,
The Play'rs and I are, luckily, no friends.

VARIATIONS.

VER. 53. in the MS.

If you refuſe, he goes, as fates incline,
To plague Sir Robert, or to turn Divine.

VER. 60. in the former Edd.

Cibber and I are luckily no friends.

NOTES.

VER. 49. *Pitholeon*] The name taken from a fooliſh Poet of Rhodes, who pretended much to *Greek*. Schol. in Horat. l. i. Dr. Bentley pretends, that this Pitholeon libelled Cæſar alſo. See notes on Hor. Sat. 10. l. i.

P.

Fir'd that the houſe reject him, "'Sdeath I'll print it,
"And ſhame the fools—Your int'reſt, Sir, with Lintot."
Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much:
"Not, Sir, if you reviſe it, and retouch."
All my demurs but double his attacks;
At laſt he whiſpers, "Do; and we go ſnacks."
Glad of a quarrel, ſtrait I clap the door,
Sir, let me ſee your works and you no more.
'Tis ſung, when Midas' Ears began to ſpring,
(Midas, a ſacred perſon and a King)
His very Miniſter who ſpy'd them firſt,
(Some ſay his Queen) was forc'd to ſpeak, or burſt.
And is not mine, my friend, a ſorer caſe,
When ev'ry coxcomb perks them in my face?
A. Good friend forbear! you deal in dang'rous things.
I'd never name Queens, Miniſters, or Kings;
Keep cloſe to Ears, and thoſe let aſſes prick,
'Tis nothing—P. Nothing? if they bite and kick?
Out with it, DUNCIAD! let the ſecret paſs,
That ſecret to each fool, that he's an Aſs:

NOTES.

VER. 72. *Queen*] The ſtory is told, by ſome, of his Barber, but by *Chaucer* of his Queen. See Wife of Bath's Tale in *Dryden*'s Fables.

VER. 80. *That ſecret to each fool, that he's an Aſs:*] i. e. that his ears (his marks of folly) are viſible.

The truth once told (and wherefore ſhould we lie?)
The Queen of Midas ſlept, and ſo may I.
You think this cruel? take it for a rule,
No creature ſmarts ſo little as a fool.
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd canſt hear the mighty crack:
Pit, box, and gall'ry in convulſions hurl'd,
Thou ſtand'ſt unſhook amidſt a burſting world.
Who ſhames a Scribler? break one cobweb thro',
He ſpins the ſlight, ſelf-pleaſing thread anew:
Deſtroy his fib or ſophiſtry, in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again,
Thron'd in the centre of his thin deſigns,
Proud of a vaſt extent of flimzy lines!
Whom have I hurt? has Poet yet, or Peer,
Loſt the arch'd eye-brow, or Parnaſſian ſneer?
And has not Colly ſtill his lord, and whore?
His butchers Henley, his free-maſons Moor?
Does not one table Bavius ſtill admit?
Still to one Biſhop Philips ſeem a wit?

NOTES.

VER. 88. Alluding to Horace,
Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinæ. P.

VER. 96. *arch'd eye-brow,*] The eye-brow is raiſed in the expreſſion of inſolent contempt.

VER. 98. *free-maſons Moor?*] He was of this ſociety, and frequently headed their proceſſions.

Still Sappho—A. Hold! for God-ſake—you'll offend,
No Names—be calm—learn prudence of a friend:
I too could write, and I am twice as tall;
But foes like theſe—P. One Flatt'rer's worſe than all.
Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the ſlaver kills, and not the bite.
A fool quite angry is quite innocent:
Alas! 'tis ten times worſe when they *repent*.
One dedicates in high heroic proſe,
And ridicules beyond a hundred foes:
One from all Grubſtreet will my fame defend,
And more abuſive, calls himſelf my friend.
This prints my *Letters*, that expects a bribe,
And others roar aloud, "Subſcribe, ſubſcribe."
There are, who to my perſon pay their court:
I cough like *Horace*, and, tho' lean, am ſhort,
Ammon's great ſon one ſhoulder had too high,
Such *Ovid*'s noſe, and "Sir! you have an Eye—
Go on, obliging creatures, make me ſee
All that diſgrac'd my Betters, met in me.
Say for my comfort, languiſhing in bed,
"Juſt ſo immortal *Maro* held his head:"

VARIATIONS.

VER. 111. in the MS.

For ſong, for ſilence ſome expect a bribe;
And others roar aloud, "Subſcribe, ſubſcribe."
Time, praiſe, or money, is the leaſt they crave;
Yet each declares the other fool or knave.

And when I die, be ſure you let me know
Great *Homer* dy'd three thouſand years ago.
Why did I write? what ſin to me unknown
Dipt me in ink, my parents', or my own?
As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I liſp'd in numbers, for the numbers came.
I left no calling for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father diſobey'd.
The Muſe but ſerv'd to eaſe ſome friend, not Wife,
To help me thro' this long diſeaſe, my Life,
To ſecond, ARBUTHNOT! thy Art and Care,
And teach, the Being you preſerv'd, to bear.
But why then publiſh? *Granville* the polite,
And knowing *Walſh*, would tell me I could write;
Well-natur'd *Garth* inflam'd with early praiſe,
And *Congreve* lov'd, and *Swift* endur'd my lays;

VARIATIONS.

After ℣ 124. in the MS.

But, Friend, this ſhape, which You and Curl [a] admire,
Came not from Ammon's ſon, but from my Sire [b]:
And for my head, if you'll the truth excuſe,
I had it from my Mother [c], not the Muſe.
Happy, if he, in whom theſe frailties join'd,
Had heir'd as well the virtues of the mind.

[a] Curl ſet up his head for a ſign. [b] His Father was crooked.
[c] His mother was much afflicted with head-achs.

The courtly *Talbot*, *Somers*, *Sheffield* read,
Ev'n mitred *Rochester* would nod the head,
And *St. John*'s ſelf (great *Dryden*'s friends before)
With open arms receiv'd one Poet more.
Happy my ſtudies, when by theſe approv'd!
Happier their author, when by theſe belov'd!
From theſe the world will judge of men and books,
Not from the *Burnets*, *Oldmixons*, and *Cooks*.

NOTES.

VER. 139. *Talbot*, &c.] All theſe were Patrons or Admirers of Mr. Dryden; though a ſcandalous libel againſt him, entitled, *Dryden's Satyr to his Muſe*, has been printed in the name of the Lord *Somers*, of which he was wholly ignorant.

Theſe are the perſons to whoſe account the Author charges the publication of his firſt pieces: perſons, with whom he was converſant (and he adds beloved) at 16 or 17 years of age; an early period for ſuch acquaintance. The catalogue might be made yet more illuſtrious, had he not confined it to that time when he writ the *Paſtorals* and *Windſor Foreſt*, on which he paſſes a ſort of Cenſure in the lines following,

While pure Deſcription held the place of Senſe? &c. P.

VER. 146. *Burnets*, &c.] Authors of ſecret and ſcandalous Hiſtory.

Ibid. *Burnets, Oldmixons, and Cooks.*] By no means Authors of the ſame claſs, though the violence of party might hurry them into the ſame miſtakes. But if the firſt offended this way, it was only through an honeſt warmth of temper, that allowed too little to an excellent underſtanding. The other two, with very bad heads, had hearts ſtill worſe.

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence
While pure Deſcription held the place of Senſe?
Like gentle *Fanny*'s was my flow'ry theme,
A painted miſtreſs, or a purling ſtream.
Yet then did *Gildon* draw his venal quill;
I wiſh'd the man a dinner, and ſate ſtill.
Yet then did *Dennis* rave in furious fret;
I never anſwer'd, I was not in debt.
If want provok'd, or madneſs made them print,
I wag'd no war with *Bedlam* or the *Mint*.
Did ſome more ſober Critic come abroad;
If wrong, I ſmil'd; if right, I kiſs'd the rod.
Pains, reading, ſtudy, are their juſt pretence,
And all they want is ſpirit, taſte, and ſenſe.
Comma's and points they ſet exactly right,
And 'twere a ſin to rob them of their mite.
Yet ne'er one ſprig of laurel grac'd theſe ribalds,
From ſlaſhing *Bentley* down to pidling *Tibalds*:

NOTES.

VER. 150. *A painted meadow, or a purling ſtream,* is a verſe of Mr. Addiſon. P.

VER. 164. *ſlaſhing Bentley*] This great man, with all his faults, deſerved to be put into better company. The following words of Cicero deſcribe him not amiſs. "Habuit a natura genus quoddam acuminis, quod etiam arte limaverat, quod erat in reprehendendis verbis verſutum et ſollers: ſed ſæpe ſtomachoſum, nonnunquam frigidum, interdum etiam facetum."

Each wight, who reads not, and but ſcans and ſpells,
Each Word-catcher, that lives on ſyllables,
Ev'n ſuch ſmall Critics ſome regard may claim,
Preſerv'd in *Milton*'s or in *Shakeſpear*'s name.
Pretty! in amber to obſerve the forms
Of hairs, or ſtraws, or dirt, or grubs, or worms!
The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare,
But wonder how the devil they got there.
Were others angry: I excus'd them too;
Well might they rage, I gave them but their due.
A man's true merit 'tis not hard to find;
But each man's ſecret ſtandard in his mind,

NOTES.

VER. 169. *Pretty! in amber to obſerve the forms*, &c.] Our Poet had the full pleaſure of this amuſement ſoon after the publication of his *Shakeſpear*. Nor has his Friend been leſs entertained ſince the appearance of his edition of the ſame poet. The liquid *Amber* of whoſe Wit has lately licked up, and enrolled ſuch a quantity of theſe *Inſects*, and of tribes ſo groteſque and various, as would have puzzled *Reaumur* to give names to. Two or three of them it may not be amiſs to preſerve and keep alive. Such as the Rev. Mr. *J. Upton*, *Thomas Edwards*, Eſq; and, to make up the Triumvirate, their learned Coadjutor, that very reſpectable perſonage, Mr. THEOPHILUS CIBBER.—As to the poetic imagery of this paſſage, it has been much and juſtly admired; for the moſt deteſtable things in nature, as a *toad*, or a *beetle*, become pleaſing when well repreſented in a work of Art. But it is no leſs eminent for the beauty of the thought. For though a ſcribler *exiſts* by being thus incorporated, yet he *exiſts intombed*, a laſting monument of the wrath of the Muſes.

VER. 173. *Were others angry:*] The Poets.

That Caſting-weight pride adds to emptineſs,
This, who can gratify? for who can *gueſs?*
The Bard whom pilfer'd Paſtorals renown,
Who turns a Perſian tale for half a Crown,
Juſt writes to make his barrenneſs appear,
And ſtrains from hard-bound brains, eight lines a yea
He, who ſtill wanting, tho' he lives on theft,
Steals much, ſpends little, yet has nothing left:
And He, who now to ſenſe, now nonſenſe leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning:
And He, whoſe fuſtian's ſo ſublimely bad,
It is not Poetry, but proſe run mad:
All theſe, my modeſt Satire bad *tranſlate,*
And own'd that nine ſuch Poets made a *Tate.*
How did they fume, and ſtamp, and roar, and chafe
And ſwear, not ADDISON himſelf was ſafe.

NOTES.

VER. 180.—*a Perſian tale.*] Amb. Philips tranſlated Book called the *Perſian tales.*

VER. 184. *Steals much, ſpends little, and has nothi left:*] A fine improvement of this line of Boileau,

Qui toujours emprunt, et jamais ne gagne rien.

VER. 186. *Means not, but blunders round about a mea ing:*] A caſe common both to *Poets* and *Critics* of a ce tain order; only with this difference, that the *Poet* writ himſelf out of his *own meaning*; and the *Critic* never g into *another man's.* Yet both keep going on, and *blu dering round about* their ſubject, as benighted people a wont to do, who ſeek for an entrance which they cann find.

Peace to all ſuch! but were there One whoſe fires
True Genius kindles, and fair Fame inſpires;
Bleſt with each talent and each art to pleaſe,
And born to write, converſe, and live with eaſe:
Should ſuch a man, too fond to rule alone,
Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne,
View him with ſcornful, yet with jealous eyes,
And hate for arts that caus'd himſelf to riſe;
Damn with faint praiſe, aſſent with civil leer,
And without ſneering, teach the reſt to ſneer;
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to ſtrike,
Juſt hint a fault, and heſitate diſlike;
Alike reſerv'd to blame, or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a ſuſpicious friend;
Dreading ev'n fools, by Flatterers beſieg'd,
And ſo obliging, that he ne'er oblig'd;

NOTES.

VER. 193. *But were there one whoſe fires, &c*] The ſtrokes in this Character are highly finiſhed. Atterbury ſo well underſtood the force of them, that in one of his letters to Mr. Pope he ſays, "Since you now know where your "ſtrength lies, I hope you will not ſuffer that talent to "lie unemployed." He did not; and, by that means, brought ſatiric Poetry to its perfection.

VARIATIONS.

After ℣ 208. in the MS.

Who, if two Wits on rival themes conteſt,
Approves of each, but likes the worſt the beſt.

Alluding to Mr. P.'s and Tickell's Tranſlation of the firſt Book of the Iliad.

Like *Cato*, give his little Senate laws,
And ſit attentive to his own applauſe;
While Wits and Templars ev'ry ſentence raiſe,
And wonder with a fooliſh face of praiſe—
Who but muſt laugh, if ſuch a man there be?
Who would not weep, if ATTICUS were he!

What tho' my Name ſtood rubric on the walls
Or plaiſter'd poſts, with claps, in capitals?
Or ſmoaking forth, a hundred hawkers load,
On wings of winds came flying all abroad?
I ſought no homage from the Race that write;
I kept, like *Aſian* Monarchs, from their ſight:
Poems I heeded (now be-rym'd ſo long)
No more than thou, great GEORGE! a birth-day ſong.
I ne'er with wits or witlings paſs'd my days,
To ſpread about the itch of verſe and praiſe;

NOTES.

VER. 214. ATTICUS] It was a great falſhood, which ſome of the Libels reported, that this Character was written after the Gentleman's death; which ſee refuted in the Teſtimonies prefixed to the *Dunciad*. But the occaſion of writing it was ſuch as he would not make public out of regard to his memory: and all that could further be done was to omit the name, in the Edition of his Works.

VER. 216. *claps, in capitals?*] The bills of Quack Doctors and Quack Bookſellers being uſually paſted together on the ſame poſts.

VER. 218. *On wings of winds came flying all abroad*] Hopkins, in the civth Pſalm.

Nor like a puppy, daggled thro' the town,
To fetch and carry ſing-ſong up and down;
Nor at Rehearſals ſweat, and mouth'd, and cry'd,
With handkerchief and orange at my ſide;
But ſick of fops, and poetry, and prate,
To *Bufo* left the whole *Caſtalian* ſtate.

Proud as *Apollo* on his forked hill,
Sate full-blown *Bufo*, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed with ſoft Dedication all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in ſong.
His Library (where buſts of Poets dead
And a true *Pindar* ſtood without a head)
Receiv'd of wits an undiſtinguiſh'd race,
Who firſt his judgment aſk'd, and then a place:
Much they extoll'd his pictures, much his ſeat,
And flatter'd ev'ry day, and ſome days eat:
Till grown more frugal in his riper days,
He paid ſome bards with port, and ſome with praiſe,
To ſome a dry rehearſal was aſſign'd,
And others (harder ſtill) he paid in kind.

VARIATIONS.

After ℣ 234. in the MS.

To Bards reciting he vouchſaf'd a nod,
And ſnuff'd their incenſe like a gracious god.

NOTES.

VER. 236.—*a true* Pindar *ſtood without a head*] Ridicules the affectation of Antiquaries, who frequently exhibit the headleſs *Trunks* and *Terms* of Statues, for Plato, Homer, Pindar, &c. Vide *Fulv. Urſin. &c.* P.

Dryden alone (what wonder?) came not nigh,
Dryden alone eſcap'd this judging eye:
But ſtill the *Great* have kindneſs in reſerve,
He help'd to bury whom he help'd to ſtarve.
May ſome choice patron bleſs each gray gooſe quill!
May ev'ry *Bavius* have his *Bufo* ſtill!
So when a Stateſman wants a day's defence,
Or Envy holds a whole week's war with Senſe,
Or ſimple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be whiſtled off my hands!
Bleſt be the *Great!* for thoſe they take away,
And thoſe they left me; for they left me GAY;
Left me to ſee neglected Genius bloom,
Neglected die, and tell it on his tomb:
Of all thy blameleſs life the ſole return
My Verſe, and QUEENSB'RY weeping o'er thy urn!
Oh let me live my own, and die ſo too!
(To live and die is all I have to do:)
Maintain a Poet's dignity and eaſe,
And ſee what friends, and read what books I pleaſe:
Above a Patron, tho' I condeſcend
Sometimes to call a Miniſter my friend.

NOTES.

VER. 248. — *help'd to bury*] Mr. *Dryden*, after having liv'd in exigencies, had a magnificent Funeral beſtow'd upon him by the contribution of ſeveral perſons of Quality. P

VER. 265. — *tho' I condeſcend &c.*] He thought it, and he juſtly thought it, a condeſcenſion in an *honeſt* Man to accept the friendſhip of any one, how high ſoever, whoſe

I was not born for Courts or great affairs;
I pay my debts, believe, and ſay my pray'rs;
Can ſleep without a Poem in my head,
Nor know, if *Dennis* be alive or dead.
Why am I aſk'd what next ſhall ſee the light?
Heav'ns! was I born for nothing but to write?
Has Life no joys for me? or (to be grave)
Have I no friend to ſerve, no ſoul to ſave?
" I found him cloſe with *Swift*—Indeed? no doubt
" (Cries prating *Balbus*) ſomething will come out.
'Tis all in vain, deny it as I will.
" No, ſuch a Genius never can lie ſtill;

VARIATIONS.

After ℣ 270. in the MS.

Friendſhips from youth I ſought, and ſeek them ſtill:
Fame, like the wind, may breathe where'er it will.
The World I knew, but made it not my School [a],
And in a courſe of flatt'ry liv'd no fool.

[a] By *not making the World his School* he means, he did not form his ſyſtem of morality, on the principles or practice of men in buſineſs.

NOTES.

conduct in life was governed only on *principles of policy:* for of what *miniſters* he ſpeaks, may be ſeen by the character he gives, in the next line, of the *Courts* they belong to.

VER. 271. *Why am I aſk'd &c.*] This is intended as a reproof of thoſe impertinent complaints, which were perpetually made to him by thoſe who called themſelves his friends, for not entertaining the Town as often as it wanted amuſement.—A French writer ſays well on this occaſion—Dès qu'on eſt auteur, il ſemble qu'on ſoit aux gages d'un tas de fainéans, pour leur fournir de quoi amuſer leur oiſiveté.

And then for mine obligingly miſtakes
The firſt Lampoon Sir *Will.* or *Bubo* makes.
Poor guiltleſs I! and can I chuſe but ſmile,
When ev'ry Coxcomb knows me by my *Style?*
Curſt be the verſe, how well ſoe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe,
Give Virtue ſcandal, Innocence a fear,
Or from the ſoft-ey'd Virgin ſteal a tear!
But he who hurts a harmleſs neighbour's peace,
Inſults fall'n worth, or Beauty in diſtreſs,
Who loves a Lye, lame ſlander helps about,
Who writes a Libel, or who copies out:
That Fop, whoſe pride affects a patron's name,
Yet abſent, wounds an author's honeſt fame:

VARIATIONS.

After ℣ 282. in the MS.

P. What if I ſing Auguſtus, great and good?
A. You did ſo lately, was it underſtood?
P. Be nice no more, but, with a mouth profound,
As rumbling D—s or a Norfolk hound;
With GEORGE and FRED'RIC roughen ev'ry verſe,
Then ſmooth up all, and CAROLINE rehearſe.
A. No—the high taſk to lift up Kings to Gods
Leave to Court-ſermons, and to birth-day Odes.
On themes like theſe, ſuperior far to thine,
Let laurell'd Cibber, and great Arnal ſhine.
P. Why write at all?—A. Yes, ſilence if you keep,
The Town, the Court, the Wits, the Dunces we

Who can *your* merit *ſelfiſhly* approve,
And ſhow the *ſenſe* of it without the *love*;
Who has the vanity to call you friend,
Yet wants the honour, injur'd, to defend;
Who tells whate'er you think, whate'er you ſay,
And, if he lye not, muſt at leaſt betray:
Who to the *Dean*, and *ſilver bell* can ſwear,
And ſees at *Cannons* what was never there;

NOTES.

VER. 293.—ſelfiſhly *approve*,] Becauſe to deny, or pretend not to ſee, a well eſtabliſhed merit, would impeach his own heart or underſtanding.

VER. 294. *And ſhow the* ſenſe *of it without the* love;] i. e. will never ſuffer the *admiration* of an excellence to produce any *eſteem* for him, to whom it belongs.

VER. 295. *Who has the vanity to call you friend, Yet wants the honour, injur'd, to defend*;] When a great Genius, whoſe writings have afforded the world much pleaſure and inſtruction, happens to be enviouſly attacked, or falſely accuſed, it is natural to think, that a ſenſe of gratitude for ſo agreeable an obligation, or a ſenſe of that honour reſulting to our Country from ſuch a Writer, ſhould raiſe amongſt thoſe who *call* themſelves his *friends*, a pretty general indignation. But every day's experience ſhews us the very contrary. Some take a malignant ſatisfaction in the attack; others a fooliſh pleaſure in a literary conflict; and the far greater part look on with a ſelfiſh indifference.

VER. 299. *Who to the Dean, and ſilver bell, &c.*] Meaning the man who would have perſuaded the Duke of Chandos that Mr. P. meant him in thoſe circumſtances ridiculed in the Epiſtle on *Taſte*. See Mr. Pope's Letter to the Earl of Burlington concerning this matter.

Who reads, but with a luſt to miſapply,
Make Satire a Lampoon, and Fiction Lye.
A laſh like mine no honeſt man ſhall dread,
But all ſuch babling blockheads in his ſtead.
Let *Sporus* tremble—A. What? that thing of ſilk,
Sporus, that mere white curd of Aſs's milk?
Satire or ſenſe, alas! can *Sporus* feel?
Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?
P. Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that ſtinks and ſtings;
Whoſe buzz the witty and the fair annoys,
Yet wit ne'er taſtes, and beauty ne'er enjoys:
So well-bred ſpaniels civilly delight
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite.
Eternal ſmiles his emptineſs betray,
As ſhallow ſtreams run dimpling all the way.
Whether in florid impotence he ſpeaks,
And, as the prompter breathes, the puppet ſqueaks;
Or at the ear of *Eve*, familiar Toad,
Half froth, half venom, ſpits himſelf abroad,
In puns, or politics, or tales, or lies,
Or ſpite, or ſmut, or rhymes, or blaſphemies.

NOTES.

VER. 319. See Milton, Book iv. P.

VER. 320. *Half froth,*] Alluding to thoſe *frothy* excretions, called by the people, *Toad ſpits*, ſeen in ſummer-time hanging upon plants, and emitted by young inſects which lie hid in the midſt of them, for their preſervation, while in their helpleſs ſtate.

His wit all ſee-ſaw, between *that* and *this*,
Now high, now low, now maſter up, now miſs,
And he himſelf one vile Antitheſis.
Amphibious thing! that acting either part,
The trifling head, or the corrupted heart,
Fop at the toilet, flatt'rer at the board,
Now trips a Lady, and now ſtruts a Lord.
Eve's tempter thus the Rabbins have expreſt,
A Cherub's face, a reptile all the reſt,
Beauty that ſhocks you, parts that none will truſt,
Wit that can creep, and pride that licks the duſt.
Not Fortune's worſhipper, nor Faſhion's fool,
Not Lucre's madman, nor Ambition's tool,
Not proud, nor ſervile; Be one Poet's praiſe,
That, if he pleas'd, he pleas'd by manly ways:
That Flatt'ry, ev'n to Kings, he held a ſhame,
And thought a Lye in verſe or proſe the ſame.

NOTES.

VER. 340. *That not in Fancy's maze he wander'd long,*] His merit in this will appear very great, if we conſider, that in this walk he had all the advantages which the moſt poetic Imagination could give to a great Genius. M. Voltaire in a MS. letter now before me, writes thus from England to a friend in Paris. "I intend to ſend you two "or three poems of Mr. Pope, the beſt poet of England, "and at preſent of all the world. I hope you are ac- "quainted enough with the Engliſh tongue, to be ſenſi- "ble of all the charms of his works. For my part, I "look upon his poem called the *Eſſay on Criticiſm* as ſu- "perior to the Art of poetry of Horace; and his *Rape* "*of the Lock* is, in my opinion, above the *Lutrin* of Deſ-

That not in Fancy's maze he wander'd long,
But ſtoop'd to Truth, and moraliz'd his ſong:
That not for Fame, but Virtue's better end,
He ſtood the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critic, half approving wit,
The coxcomb hit, or fearing to be hit;
Laugh'd at the loſs of friends he never had,
The dull, the proud, the wicked, and the mad;
The diſtant threats of vengeance on his head,
The blow unfelt, the tear he never ſhed;
The tale reviv'd, the lye ſo oft o'erthrown,
Th' imputed traſh, and dulneſs not his own;

NOTES.

" preaux. I never ſaw ſo amiable an imagination, ſo
" gentle graces, ſo great variety, ſo much wit, and ſo
" refined knowledge of the world, as in this little perform-
" ance." *MS. Let. Oct.* 15, 1726.

VER. 341. *But ſtoop'd to Truth*] The term is from falconry; and the alluſion to one of thoſe untamed birds of ſpirit, which ſometimes wantons at large in airy circles before it regards, or *ſtoops to*, its prey.

VER. 350. *the lye ſo oft o'erthrown*] As, that he received ſubſcriptions for Shakeſpear, that he ſet his name to Mr. Broome's verſes, &c. which, tho' publicly diſproved were nevertheleſs ſhameleſsly repeated in the Libels, and even in that called *the Nobleman's Epiſtle*. P.

VER. 351. *Th' imputed traſh*] Such as profane *Pſalms*, *Court-Poems*, and other ſcandalous things, printed in his Name by Curl and others. P.

The morals blacken'd when the writings ſcape,
The libel'd perſon, and the pictur'd ſhape;
Abuſe, on all he lov'd, or lov'd him, ſpread,
A friend in exile, or a father, dead;
The whiſper, that to greatneſs ſtill too near,
Perhaps, yet vibrates on his SOV'REIGN's ear—
Welcome for thee, fair *Virtue!* all the paſt:
For thee, fair Virtue! welcome ev'n the *laſt!*
A. But why inſult the poor, affront the great?
P. A knave's a knave, to me, in ev'ry ſtate:
Alike my ſcorn, if he ſucceed or fail,
Sporus at court, or *Japhet* in a jail,
A hireling ſcribler, or a hireling peer,
Knight of the poſt corrupt, or of the ſhire;
If on a Pillory, or near a Throne,
He gain his Prince's ear, or loſe his own.

NOTES.

VER. 354. *Abuſe, on all he lov'd, or lov'd him, ſpread.*] Namely on the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Burlington, Lord Bathurſt, Lord Bolingbroke, Biſhop Atterbury, Dr. Swift, Dr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Gay, his Friends, his Parents, and his very Nurſe, aſperſed in printed papers, by James Moore, G. Ducket, L. Welſted, Tho. Bentley, and other obſcure perſons. P.

VER. 359. *For thee, fair Virtue! welcome ev'n the laſt!*] This line is remarkable for preſenting us with the moſt amiable image of ſteady Virtue, mixed with a modeſt concern for his being forced to undergo the ſevereſt proofs of his love for it, which was the being thought hardly of by his SOVEREIGN.

Yet ſoft by nature, more a dupe than wit,
Sappho can tell you how this man was bit:
This dreaded Sat'riſt *Dennis* will confeſs
Foe to his pride, but friend to his diſtreſs:
So humble, he has knock'd at *Tibbald*'s door,
Has drunk with *Cibber*, nay has rhym'd for *Moor*.
Full ten years ſlander'd, did he once reply?
Three thouſand ſuns went down on *Welſted*'s lye.

VARIATIONS.

VER. 368. in the MS.

Once, and but once, his heedleſs youth was bit,
And lik'd that dang'rous thing, a female wit:
Safe as he thought, tho' all the prudent chid;
He writ no Libels, but my Lady did:
Great odds in am'rous or poetic game,
Where Woman's is the ſin, and Man's the ſhame.

NOTES.

VER. 374. *ten years*] It was ſo long after many libels before the Author of the Dunciad publiſhed that poem, till when, he never writ a word in anſwer to the many ſcurrilities and falſehoods concerning him. P.

VER. 375. *Welſted*'s *Lye*.] This man had the impudence to tell in print, that Mr. P. had occaſioned a *Lady's death*, and to name a perſon he never heard of. He alſo publiſh'd that he libell'd the Duke of Chandos; with whom (it was added) that he had lived in familiarity, and received from him a preſent of *five hundred pounds*: the falſehood of both which is known to his Grace. Mr. P. never received any preſent, farther than the ſubſcription for Homer, from him, or from *Any great Man* whatſoever. P.

To pleaſe a Miſtreſs one aſpers'd his life;
He laſh'd him not, but let her be his wife:
Let *Budgel* charge low *Grubſtreet* on his quill,
And write whate'er he pleas'd, except his Will;
Let the two *Curls* of Town and Court, abuſe
His father, mother, body, ſoul, and muſe.

NOTES.

VER. 378. *Let Budgel*] *Budgel*, in a weekly pamphlet called the *Bee*, beſtowed much abuſe on him, in the imagination that he writ ſome things about the *Laſt Will* of Dr. *Tindal*, in the *Grubſtreet Journal*; a Paper wherein he never had the leaſt hand, direction, or ſupervifal, nor the leaſt knowledge of its Author. P.

VER. 379. *except his Will*] Alluding to Tindal's Will: by which, and other indirect practices, Budgell, to the excluſion of the next heir, a nephew, got to himſelf almoſt the whole fortune of a man entirely unrelated to him.

VER. 381. *His father, mother, &c.*] In ſome of Curl's and other pamphlets, Mr. Pope's father was ſaid to be a Mechanic, a Hatter, a Farmer, nay a Bankrupt. But, what is ſtranger, a *Nobleman* (if ſuch a Reflection could be thought to come from a Nobleman) had dropt an alluſion to that pitiful untruth, in a paper called an *Epiſtle to a Doctor of Divinity*: And the following line,

Hard as thy Heart, and as thy Birth obſcure,

had fallen from a like *Courtly* pen, in certain *Verſes to the Imitation of Horace*. Mr. Pope's Father was of a Gentleman's Family in Oxfordſhire, the head of which was the Earl of Downe, whoſe ſole Heireſs married the Earl of Lindſey—His mother was the daughter of William Turnor, Eſq. of York: She had three brothers, one of whom was killed, another died in the ſervice of King Charles; the eldeſt following his fortunes, and becoming

Yet why? that Father held it for a rule,
It was a ſin to call our neighbour fool:
That harmleſs Mother thought no wife a whore:
Hear this, and ſpare his family, *James Moore!*
Unſpotted names, and memorable long!
If there be force in Virtue, or in Song.
Of gentle blood (part ſhed in Honour's cauſe,
While yet in *Britain* Honour had applauſe)
Each parent ſprung—A. What fortune, pray?—P.
Their own,
And better got, than *Beſtia*'s from the throne.
Born to no Pride, inheriting no Strife,
Nor marrying Diſcord in a noble wife,
Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd innoxious thro' his age.

NOTES.

a general officer in Spain, left her what eſtate remained after the ſequeſtrations and forfeitures of her family—Mr. Pope died in 1717, aged 75; She in 1733, aged 93, a very few weeks after this poem was finiſhed. The following inſcription was placed by their ſon on their Monument in the pariſh of Twickenham, in Middleſex.

D. O. M.
ALEXANDRO. POPE. VIRO. INNOCVO. PROBO. PIO.
QUI. VIXIT. ANNOS. LXXV. OB. MDCCXVII.
ET. EDITHAE. CONIVGI. INCVLPABILI.
PIENTISSIMAE. QVAE. VIXIT. ANNOS.
XCIII. OB. MDCCXXXIII.
PARENTIBVS. BENEMERENTIBVS. FILIVS. FECIT.
ET. SIBI. P.

No Courts he ſaw, no ſuits would ever try,
Nor dar'd an Oath, nor hazarded a Lye.
Un-learn'd, he knew no ſchoolman's ſubtile art,
No language, but the language of the heart.
By Nature honeſt, by Experience wiſe,
Healthy by temp'rance, and by exerciſe;
His life, tho' long, to ſickneſs paſt unknown,
His death was inſtant, and without a groan.
O grant me, thus to live, and thus to die!
Who ſprung from Kings ſhall know leſs joy than I.
O Friend! may each domeſtic bliſs be thine!
Be no unpleaſing Melancholy mine:
Me, let the tender office long engage,
To rock the cradle of repoſing Age,
With lenient arts extend a Mother's breath,
Make Langour ſmile, and ſmooth the bed of Death,
Explore the thought, explain the aſking eye,
And keep a while one parent from the ſky!
On cares like theſe if length of days attend,
May Heav'n, to bleſs thoſe days, preſerve my friend,

VARIATIONS.

After ℣ 405. in the MS.

And of myſelf, too, ſomething muſt I ſay?
Take then this verſe, the trifle of a day.
And if it live, it lives but to commend
The man whoſe heart has ne'er forgot a Friend,
Or head, an Author: Critic, yet polite
And friend to Learning, yet too wiſe to write.

Preſerve him ſocial, chearful, and ſerene,
And juſt as rich as when he ſerv'd a QUEEN.
A. Whether that bleſſing be deny'd or giv'n,
Thus far was right, the reſt belongs to Heav'n.

NOTES.

VER. 417. *And juſt as rich as when he ſerv'd a Que* An honeſt compliment to his Friend's real and unaffec diſintereſtedneſs, when he was the favourite Phyſician Queen Anne.

VER. 418. A. *Whether this bleſſing, &c.*] He mal his friend cloſe the Dialogue with a ſentiment very preſſive of that religious reſignation, which was the Cl racter both of his temper, and his piety.

SATIRES
AND
EPISTLES
OF
HORACE
IMITATED.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE Occaſion of publiſhing theſe *Imitations* was the Clamour rais'd on ſome of my *Epiſtles*. An Anſwer from *Horace* was both more full, and of more Dignity, than any I could have made in my own perſon; and the Example of much greater Freedom in ſo eminent a Divine as Dr. *Donne*, ſeem'd a proof with what indignation and contempt a Chriſtian may treat Vice or Folly, in ever ſo low, or ever ſo high a Station. Both theſe Authors were acceptable to the *Princes* and *Miniſters* under whom they lived. The Satires of Dr. *Donne* I verſifyed, at the deſire of the Earl of *Oxford* while he was Lord Treaſurer, and of the Duke of *Shrewſbury* who had been Secretary of State; neither of whom look'd upon a Satire on Vicious Courts as any Reflection on thoſe they ſerv'd in. And indeed there is not in the world a greater error, than that which Fools are ſo apt to fall into, and Knaves with good reaſon to encourage, the miſtaking a *Satiriſt* for a *Libeller*; whereas to a *true Satiriſt* nothing is ſo odious as a *Libeller*, for the ſame reaſon as to a man *truly virtuous* nothing is ſo hateful as a *Hypocrite*.

Uni æquus Virtuti atque ejus Amicis. P.

THE

First Satire of the Second Book

OF

HORACE

IMITATED.

WHOEVER expects a *Paraphraſe* of Horac or a faithful Copy of his genius, or manner of wri ing, in theſe IMITATIONS, will be much diſa pointed. Our Author uſes the Roman Poet for litt more than his canvas: And if the old deſign or c louring chance to ſuit his purpoſe, it is well: if no he employs his own, without ſcruple or ceremon Hence it is, he is ſo frequently ſerious where Hora is in jeſt; and at eaſe where Horace is diſturbed. a word, he regulates his movements no further his Original, than was neceſſary for his concurrenc in promoting their common plan of *Reformation manners.*

Had it been his purpoſe merely to paraphraſe ancient Satiriſt he had hardly made choice of Horac with whom, as a Poet, he held little in commo

beſides a comprehenſive knowledge of life and manners, and a certain *curious felicity* of expreſſion, which conſiſts in uſing the ſimpleſt language with dignity, and the moſt ornamented, with eaſe. For the reſt, his harmony and ſtrength of numbers, his force and ſplendor of colouring, his gravity and ſublime of ſentiment, would have rather led him to another model. Nor was his temper leſs unlike that of Horace, than his talents. What Horace would only ſmile at, Mr. Pope would treat with the grave ſeverity of Perſius: And what Mr. Pope would ſtrike with the cauſtic lightening of Juvenal, Horace would content himſelf in turning into ridicule.

If it be aſked then, why he took any body at all to *imitate*, he has informed us in his *Adverti ſement*. To which we may add, that this ſort of Imitations, which are of the nature of *Parodies*, add reflected grace and ſplendor on original wit. Beſides, he deem'd it more modeſt to give the name of Imitations to his Satires, than, like Deſpreaux, to give the name of Satires to Imitations.

SATIRA PRIMA.

HORATIUS. TREBATIUS.

HORATIUS.

[a]SUNT quibus in Satira videar nimis acer, et ultra
Legem tendere opus; [b] ſine nervis altera, quidquid
Compoſui, pars eſſe putat, ſimileſque meorum
Mille die verſus deduci poſſe. [c] Trebati,
Quid faciam? praeſcribe.

T. [d] Quieſcas.

H. Ne faciam, inquis,

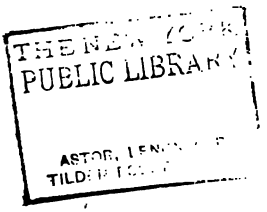
Omnino verſus?

T. Aio.

H. Peream male, ſi non
Optimum erat: [e] verum nequeo dormire.

NOTES.

VER. 3. *Scarce to wiſe* Peter—Chartres] It has been commonly obſerved of the Engliſh, that a Rogue never goes to the Gallows without the pity of the Spectators, and their parting curſes on the rigour of the Laws that brought him thither: and this has been as commonly aſcribed to the *good nature* of the people. But it is a miſtake. The true cauſe is their hatred and envy of power. Their compaſſion for Dunces and Scoundrels (when expoſed by great writers to public contempt, either in juſtice to the age, or in vindication of their own Characters) has the ſame ſource. They cover their envy to a ſuperior genius, in lamenting the ſeverity of his Pen.


PUBLIC LIBRARY

T. Hayman inv. et del. C.G

Safe from the Bar, the Pulpit and the T

Yet touchd and Shamd by Ridicule alo

Epis

SATIRE I.

To Mr. FORTESCUE.

P. THERE are (I ſcarce can think it, but am told)
[a] There are, to whom my Satire ſeems too bold:
Scarce to wiſe Peter complaiſant enough,
And ſomething ſaid of Chartres much too rough.
[b] The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to ſay,
Lord Fanny ſpins a thouſand ſuch a day.
Tim'rous by nature, of the Rich in awe,
[c] I come to Council learned in the Law:
You'll give me, like a friend both ſage and free,
Advice; and (as you uſe) without a Fee.
F. [d] I'd write no more.
P. Not write? but then I think,
[e] And for my ſoul I cannot ſleep a wink.

NOTES.

VER. 7. *Tim'rous by nature, of the Rich in awe,*] The delicacy of this does not ſo much lie in the ironical application of it to himſelf, as in its ſeriouſly characteriſing the Perſon for whoſe advice he applies.

VER. 12. *Not write? &c.*] He has omitted the moſt humourous part of the anſwer,

Peream male, ſi non
Optimum erat,

and has loſt the grace, by not imitating the conciſeneſs, of

verum nequeo dormire.

T. [f] Ter uncti
Tranſnanto Tiberim, ſomno quibus eſt opus alto;
Irriguumve mero ſub noctem corpus habento.
[g] Aut, ſi tantus amor ſcribendi te rapit, aude
CAESARIS invicti res dicere, [h] multa laborum
Praemia laturus.

H. Cupidum, pater optime, vires
Deficiunt: [i] neque enim quivis *horrentia pilis*
Agmina, nec *fracta pereuntes cuſpide Gallos*,
Aut *labentis equo* deſcribat vulnera *Parthi*.

T. [k] Attamen et juſtum poteras et ſcribere fortem,
Scipiadam ut ſapiens Lucilius.

H. Haud mihi deero,
Cum res ipſa feret: [l] niſi *dextro tempore*, Flacci

NOTES.

For conciſeneſs, when it is clear (as in this place) gives the higheſt grace to elegance of expreſſion.—But what follows is as much above the Original, as this falls ſhort of it.

VER. 20. *Hartſhorn*] This was intended as a pleaſantry on the novelty of the preſcription.

VER. 28. *falling Horſe?*] The horſe on which his Majeſty charged at the battle of Oudenard; when the Pre-

I nod in company, I wake at night,
Fools ruſh into my head, and ſo I write.
F. You could not do a worſe thing for your life.
Why, if the nights ſeem tedious—take a Wife:
[f] Or rather truly, if your point be reſt,
Lettuce and cowſlip-wine; *Probatum eſt.*
But talk with Celſus, Celſus will adviſe
Hartſhorn, or ſomething that ſhall cloſe your eyes.
[g] Or, if you needs muſt write, write CAESAR's Praiſe,
[h] You'll gain at leaſt a *Knighthood*, or the *Bays*.
P. What? like Sir [i] Richard, rumbling, rough, and fierce,
With ARMS, and GEORGE, and BRUNSWICK crowd the verſe,
Rend with tremendous ſound your ears aſunder,
With Gun, Drum, Trumpet, Blunderbuſs, and Thunder?
Or nobly wild, with Budgel's fire and force,
Paint Angels trembling round his falling Horſe?
F. [k] Then all your Muſe's ſofter art diſplay,
Let CAROLINA ſmooth the tuneful lay,
Lull with AMELIA's liquid name the Nine,
And ſweetly flow thro' all the Royal Line.
P. [l] Alas! few verſes touch their nicer ear;
They ſcarce can bear their *Laureate* twice a year;

NOTES.

tender, and the Princes of the blood of France, fled before him.

Verba per attentam non ibunt *Caeſaris* aurem:
Cui male ſi palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus.

T. [m] Quanto rectius hoc, quam triſti laedere verſu
Pantolabum ſcurram, Nomentanumve nepotem?
[n] Cum ſibi quiſque timet, quamquam eſt *intactus*, et odit.

H. [o] Quid faciam? ſaltat Milonius, ut ſemel icto
Acceſſit fervor capiti, numeruſque lucernis.
[p] Caſtor gaudet equis; *ovo prognatus eodem*,
Pugnis. quot capitum vivunt, totidem ſtudiorum
Millia. [q] me pedibus delectat claudere verba,

NOTES.

VER. 41. *What ſhould ail them?*] Horace hints at *one* reaſon, *that each fears his own turn may be next*; his imitator gives *another*, and with more art, a reaſon which inſinuates, that his very lenity, in uſing feigned names, increaſes the number of his Enemies.

VER. 50. *Like in all elſe, as one Egg to another.*] This has neither the juſtneſs nor elegance of

ovo prognatus eodem.

For tho' it may appear odd, that thoſe *who come from the ſame Egg* ſhould have tempers and purſuits directly contrary; yet there is nothing ſtrange, that two Brothers, *alike in all things elſe*, ſhould have different amuſements.

VER. 52. *As downright Shippen, or as old Montagne:*]

And juſtly CAESAR ſcorns the Poet's lays,
It is to *Hiſtory* he truſts for Praiſe.

F. [m] Better be Cibber, I'll maintain it ſtill,
Than ridicule all Taſte, blaſpheme Quadrille,
Abuſe the City's beſt good men in metre,
And laugh at Peers that put their truſt in Peter.
[n] Ev'n thoſe you touch not, hate you.

P. What ſhould ail them?

F. A hundred ſmart in Timon and in Balaam:
The fewer ſtill you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a ſcore.

P. [o] Each mortal has his pleaſure: none deny
Scarſdale his bottle, Darty his Ham-pye;
Ridotta ſips and dances, till ſhe ſee
The doubling *Luſtre* dance as faſt as ſhe;
[p] F—loves the Senate, Hockley-hole his brother,
Like in all elſe, as one Egg to another.
[q] I love to pour out all my ſelf, as plain
As downright SHIPPEN, or as old Montagne:

NOTES.

They had this, indeed, in common, to uſe great liberties of ſpeech, and to profeſs ſaying what they thought. Montagne had *many* qualities, that have gained him the love and eſteem of his Readers: The other had *one*, which always gain'd him the favourable attention of his Hearers. For, as a celebrated Roman Orator obſerves, "Maledi-"cit INERUDITUS apertius et ſaepius, cum periculo eti-"am ſuo. Affert et iſta res OPINIONEM, quia libentiſ-"ſime homines audiunt ea quae dicere *ipſi* noluiſſent."

Lucilî ritu, noſtrum melioris utroque.
Ille velut fidis arcana ſodalibus olim
Credebat libris; neque, ſi male geſſerat, uſquam
Decurrens alio, neque ſi bene: quo fit, ut omnis
Votiva pateat veluti deſcripta tabella
Vita ſenis. ſequor hunc, [r] Lucanus an Appulus, anceps:
[Nam venuſinus arat finem ſub utrumque colonus,
Miſſus ad hoc, pulſis (vetus eſt ut fama) Sabellis,
Quo ne per vacuum Romano incurreret hoſtis;
Sive quod Appula gens, ſeu quod Lucania bellum
Incuteret violenta.] [s] ſed hîc ſtylus haud petet ultro
Quemquam animantem, et me veluti cuſtodiet enſis
Vagina tectus, quem cur deſtringere coner,

NOTES.

VER. 56. *the medium muſt be clear.*] Alluſion to a fountain of limpid water, thro' which the contents of the bottom are diſcovered. This thought, tho' not very exact, aſſiſted him in the eaſy and happy change of the metaphor in the following line.

VER. 63. *My head and heart thus flowing from my quill,*] Inferior to the Original:

Ille velut fidis arcana ſodalibus olim
Credebat libris, etc.

In them, as certain to be lov'd as ſeen,
The Soul ſtood forth, nor kept a thought within;
In me what ſpots (for ſpots I have) appear,
Will prove at leaſt the Medium muſt be clear.
In this impartial glaſs, my Muſe intends
Fair to expoſe myſelf, my foes, my friends;
Publiſh the preſent age; but where my text
Is Vice too high, reſerve it for the next:
My foes ſhall wiſh my life a longer date,
And ev'ry friend the leſs lament my fate.
My head and heart thus flowing thro' my quill,
[r] Verſe-man or Proſe-man, term me which you will,
Papiſt or Proteſtant, or both between,
Like good Eraſmus in an honeſt Mean,
In moderation placing all my glory,
While Tories call me Whig, and Whigs a Tory.
[s] Satire's my weapon, but I'm too diſcreet
To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet;

NOTES.

Perſius alluded to this idea, when he ſaid,

Vidi, vidi ipſe, Libelle! etc.

VER. 64. *Verſe-man or Proſe-man, term me which you will, Papiſt or Proteſtant, etc.*] The original thought (which is very flat, and ſo ill and aukwardly expreſſed, as to be taken for a monkiſh Addition) is here admirably imitated, in a lively character of himſelf, and his Writings.

VER. 69. *Satire's my weapon*] In theſe Words, our Author has happily explained the true Character of Ho-

[t] Tutus ab infeſtis latronibus? [v] O pater et rex

Jupiter, ut pereat poſitum rubigine telum,

Nec quiſquam noceat [w] cupido mihi pacis! at ille,

Qui me commorit, (melius non tangere, clamo)

[x] Flebit, et inſignis tota cantabitur urbe.

[y] Cervius iratus leges minitatur et urnam;

Canidia Albuti, quibus eſt inimica, venenum;

Grande malum Turius, ſi quid ſe judice certes:

NOTES.

race's ironical Apology, which is to this purpoſe: Nature, ſays he, has given all Creatures the means of *offence* and *defence:* The wolf has teeth, the bull has horns, and my weapon is ſatire. And, at the ſame time that he vindicates the claim to his *natural* talent, he ſhews the moral uſe of it, by the inſtances of the like natural talents of Cervius to *inform*, of Canidia to *poiſon*, and of Turius to *paſs ſentence*. The turn of this ludicrous argumentation is fine and delicate; and we find his Imitator ſaw the whole force of it.

VER. 71. *I only wear it in a land of Hectors, etc.*] Superior to, *tutus ab infeſtis latronibus*, which only carries on the metaphor in

enſis
Vagina tectus,

[t] I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, Supercargoes, Sharpers, and Directors.
[v] Save but our *Army!* and let Jove incruſt
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlaſting ruſt!
[w] Peace is my dear delight—not FLEURY's more:
But touch me, and no Miniſter ſo ſore.
Whoe'er offends, at ſome unlucky time
[x] Slides into verſe, and hitches in a rhyme,
Sacred to Ridicule his whole life along,
And the ſad burthen of ſome merry ſong.
[y] Slander or Poiſon dread from Delia's rage,
Hard words or hanging, if your Judge be Page.
From furious Sappho ſcarce a milder fate,
P-x'd by her love, or libell'd by her hate.

NOTES.

whereas the imitation does more; for, along with the metaphor, it conveys the image of the ſubject, by preſenting the reader with the ſeveral objects of ſatire.

VER. 72. *Thieves, Supercargoes,*] The names, at that time, uſually beſtowed on thoſe whom the trading Companies ſent with their Ships, and intruſted with their concerns, abroad.

VER. 81—84. *Slander—libell'd by her hate.*] There ſeems to be more ſpirit here than in the original. But it is hard to pronounce with certainty. For tho' one may be confident there is more force in the 83d and 84th lines than in

Canidia Albuti, quibus eſt inimica, venenum;

yet there might be ſomething, for ought we know, in the Character or Hiſtory of *Cervius* which might bring up that line to the ſpirit and poinancy of the 82d verſe of the Imitation.

[z] Ut, quo quiſque valet, ſuſpectos terreat, utque
Imperet hoc Natura potens, ſic collige mecum.
Dente lupus, cornu taurus petit; unde, niſi intus
Monſtratum? [a] Scaevae vivacem crede nepoti
Matrem; nil faciet ſceleris pia dextera (mirum?
Ut neque calce lupus quemquam, neque dente petit bos)
Sed mala tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta.
[b] Ne longum faciam: ſeu me tranquilla ſenectus
Exſpectat, ſeu mors atris circumvolat alis;
Dives, inops; Romae, ſeu fors ita juſſerit, exſul;
[c] Quiſquis erit vitae, ſcribam, color.

T. [d] O puer, ut ſis
Vitalis metuo; et majorum ne quis amicus

NOTES.

VER. 85.—90. *It's proper power to hurt, etc.*] All, except the two laſt lines, inferior to the elegance and preciſion of the Original.

VER. 93.—96. *Whether old age—ſhade*] The Original is more finiſhed, and even ſublime. Beſides, the laſt

[a] It's proper pow'r to hurt, each creature feels;
Bulls aim their horns, and Aſſes lift their heels;
'Tis a Bear's talent not to kick, but hug;
And no man wonders he's not ſtung by Pug.
[a] So drink with Walters, or with Chartres eat,
They'll never poiſon you, they'll only cheat.
[b] Then, learned Sir! (to cut the matter ſhort)
Whate'er my fate, or well or ill at Court,
Whether Old age, with faint but chearful ray,
Attends to gild the Ev'ning of my day,
Or Death's black wing already be diſplay'd,
To wrap me in the univerſal ſhade;
Whether the darken'd room to muſe invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the ſkew'r to write:
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the Mint,
[c] Like Lee or Budgel, I will rhyme and print.
F. [d] Alas young man! your days can ne'er be long,
In flow'r of age you periſh for a ſong!
Plums and Directors, Shylock and his Wife,
Will club their Teſters, now, to take your life!

NOTES.

verſe—*To wrap me in the univerſal ſhade*, has a languor and redundancy unuſual with our author.

VER. 97. *Whether the darken'd room—Or whiten'd wall*—] This is only a wanton joke upon the terms of his Original

Quiſquis erit vitae color.

Frigore te feriat.

H. [e] Quid? cum eſt Lucilius auſus

Primus in hunc operis componere carmina morem,

[f] *Detrahere et pellem, nitidus qua quiſque per ora*

Cederet, *introrſum turpis*; num Laelius, et qui

Duxit ab oppreſſa meritum Carthagine nomen,

Ingenio offenſi? aut laeſo doluere Metello,

Famoſiſque Lupo cooperto verſibus? atqui

Primores populi arripuit *populumque* tributim;

Scilicet [g] UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS.

NOTES.

VER. 105.—120. *What? arm'd for Virtue, etc.*] This is not only ſuperior to any thing in Horace, but equal to any thing in himſelf.

VER. 110. *Lights of the Church, or Guardians of the Laws?*] Becauſe juſt *Satire* is an uſeful ſupplement to the ſanctions of *Law* and *Religion*; and has, therefore, a claim to the protection of thoſe who preſide in the adminiſtration of both.

Ibid. *Could penſion'd Boileau—Could Laureate Dryden*] It was Horace's purpoſe to compliment the former times, and therefore he gives the virtuous examples of Scipio

P. [e] What? arm'd for Virtue when I point the pen,
Brand the bold front of ſhameleſs guilty men;
Daſh the proud Gameſter in his gilded Car;
Bare the mean Heart that lurks beneath a *Star*;
Can there be wanting, to defend her cauſe,
Lights of the Church, or Guardians of the Laws?
Could penſion'd Boileau laſh in honeſt ſtrain
Flatt'rers and Bigots ev'n in Louis' reign?
Could Laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
Yet neither Charles nor James be in a rage?
And I not [f] ſtrip the gilding off a Knave,
Unplac'd, unpenſion'd, no man's heir, or ſlave?
I will, or periſh in the gen'rous cauſe:
Hear this, and tremble! you, who 'ſcape the Laws.
Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the World, in credit, to his grave.
[g] To VIRTUE ONLY and HER FRIENDS A FRIEND,
The World beſide may murmur, or commend.
Know, all the diſtant din that world can keep,
Rolls o'er my Grotto, and but ſooths my ſleep.

NOTES.

and Laelius; it was Mr. Pope's, to ſatirize the preſent, and therefore he gives the vicious examples of Louis, Charles, and James. Either way the inſtances are equally pertinent; but in the latter they have rather greater force. Only the line,

Uni aequus virtuti atque ejus amicis,

loſes ſomething of its ſpirit in the imitation; for the *amici*, referred to, were Scipio and Laelius.

[h] Quin ubi ſe a *vulgo* et *ſcena* in *ſecreta* remorant
Virtus Scipiadae et mitis *ſapientia Laeli*,
Nugari cum illo, et diſcincti ludere, donec
Decoqueretur olus, ſoliti.

Quidquid ſum ego, quamvis
Infra Lucili cenſum, ingeniumque; tamen me
[i] Cum *magnis vixiſſe* invita fatebitur uſque
Invidia; et fragili quaerens illidere dentem,
Offendet ſolido:

[k] niſi quid tu, *docte Trebati*,
Diſſentis.

T. [l] Equidem nihil hinc diffingere poſſum.
Sed tamen ut monitus caveas, ne forte negoti
Incutiat tibi quid ſanctarum inſcitia legum:

[m] "*Si mala condiderit in quem quis carmina, jus eſt*

NOTES.

VER. 129. *And* HE, *whoſe lightning, etc.*] Charles Mordaunt Earl of Peterborow, who in the year 1705 took Barcelona, and in the winter following with only 20

[h] There, my retreat the beſt Companions grace,
Chiefs out of war, and Stateſmen out of place.
There ST. JOHN mingles with my friendly bowl
The Feaſt of Reaſon and the Flow of ſoul:
And HE, whoſe lightning pierc'd th' Iberian Lines,
Now forms my Quincunx, and now ranks my Vines,
Or tames the Genius of the ſtubborn plain,
Almoſt as quickly as he conquer'd Spain.
[i] *Envy* muſt own, I live among the Great,
No Pimp of pleaſure, and no Spy of ſtate,
With eyes that pry not, tongue that ne'er repeats,
Fond to ſpread friendſhips, but to cover heats;
To help who want, to forward who excel;
This, all who know me, know; who love me, tell;
And who unknown defame me, let them be
Scriblers or Peers, alike are *Mob* to me.
This is my plea, on this I reſt my cauſe—
[k] What ſaith my Council, learned in the laws?
F. [l] Your Plea is good; but ſtill I ſay, beware!
Laws are explain'd by Men—ſo have a care.
It ſtands on record, that in Richard's times
A man was hang'd for very honeſt rhymes.
[m] Conſult the Statute: *quart.* I think, it is,
Edwardi ſext. or *prim. et quint. Eliz.*

NOTES.

horſe and 900 foot enterprized and accompliſhed the Conqueſt of Valentia. P.

" *Judiciumque.*"

H. Eſto, ſiquis [n] *mala.* ſed *bona* ſi quis
Judice condiderit laudatus CAESARE? ſi quis
Opprobriis dignum laceraverit, integer ipſe?
T. [o] Solventur riſu tabulae: tu miſſus abibis.

NOTES.

VER. 150. *Libels and Satires! lawleſs things indeed! But grave Epiſtles, &c.*] The *legal* objection is here more juſtly and decently taken off than in the Original. Horace evades the force of it with a quibble,

Eſto, ſiquis mala; *ſed* bona *ſi quis.*

But the Imitator's *grave Epiſtles* ſhew the *ſatire* to be a ſerious reproof, and therefore juſtifiable; which the *integer ipſe* of the Original does not: for however this might plead in mitigation of the offence, nothing but their being *grave Epiſtles* could juſtify the attack.

VER. 152. F. *Indeed?*] Hor.

Solventur riſu tabulae.

See *Libels*, *Satires*—here you have it—read.
P. [n] *Libels* and *Satires!* lawleſs things indeed!
But grave *Epiſtles*, bringing Vice to light,
Such as a King might read, a Biſhop write,
Such as Sir ROBERT would approve—
F. Indeed?
The Caſe is alter'd—you may then proceed;
[o] In ſuch a cauſe the Plaintiff will be hiſs'd,
My Lords the Judges laugh, and you're diſmiſs'd.

NOTES.

Some Critics tell us, it is want of taſte to put this line in the mouth of Trebatius. But our Poet confutes this cenſure, by ſhewing how well the ſenſe of it agrees to his Friend's character. The Lawyer is cautious and fearful; but as ſoon as SIR ROBERT, the Patron both of Law and Goſpel, is mentioned as approving them, he changes his note, and, in the language of old Plouden, owns, *the Caſe is altered.* Now was it not as natural, when Horace had given a hint that Auguſtus himſelf ſupported him, for Trebatius, a Court Advocate, who had been long a Client to him and his Uncle, to confeſs *the Caſe was altered?*

THE
SECOND SATIRE
OF THE
SECOND BOOK
OF
HORACE.

SATIRA II.

[a]QUAE virtus et quanta, boni, ſit vivere parvo,
(Nec meus hic ſermo; ſed quae praecepit Ofellus,
Ruſticus, [d] *abnormis* Sapiens, *craſſaque Minerva*)
Diſcite, [e] non inter lances *menſaſque nitentes*;
Cum ſtupet *inſanis acies fulgoribus*, et cum
Acclinis falſis animus meliora recuſat:
[e] Verum hic *impranſi* mecum diſquirite. Cur hoc?
Dicam, ſi potero. male verum examinat omnis
Corruptus judex. Leporem ſectatus, equove
Laſſus ab indomito; vel (ſi Romana fatigat
Militia aſſuetum graecari) ſeu pila velox,
Molliter auſterum ſtudio fallente laborem;
Seu te diſcus agit, pete cedentem aera diſco:
Cum labor extulerit faſtidia; ſiccus, inanis,
Sperne *cibum vilem*: niſi Hymettia mella Falerno,
Ne biberis, diluta. [i] foris eſt promus, et atrum

NOTES.

VER. 5. *a gilt Buffet's reflected pride Turns you from ſound Philoſophy aſide*;] More forcibly and happily expreſſed than the original, *acclinis falſis*; tho' that be very elegant.

SATIRE II.

To Mr. BETHEL.

[a] WHAT, and how great, the Virtue and the Art
To live on little with a chearful heart;
[b] (A doctrine ſage, but truly none of mine)
Let's talk, my friends, but talk [c] before we dine.
[e] Not when a gilt Buffet's reflected pride
Turns you from ſound Philoſophy aſide;
Not when from plate to plate your eyeballs roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl.
Hear BETHEL's Sermon, one not vers'd in ſchools,
[d] But ſtrong in ſenſe, and wiſe without the rules.
[h] Go work, hunt, exerciſe! (he thus began)
Then ſcorn a homely dinner, if you can.
[i] Your wine lock'd up, your Butler ſtroll'd abroad,
Or fiſh deny'd (the river yet unthaw'd)

NOTES.

VER. 9. BETHEL.] The ſame to whom ſeveral of Mr. Pope's Letters are addreſſed.

Defendens piſces hiemat mare: cum ſale panis
Latrantem ſtomachum bene leniet. unde putas, aut
Quî partum? non in caro nidore voluptas
Summa, ſed in *teipſo* eſt. tu pulmentaria quaere
Sudando. pinguem vitiis albumque neque oſtrea,
Nec ſcarus, aut poterit peregrina juvare lagois.
[k] Vix tamen eripiam, poſito *pavone*, velis quin
Hoc potius quam *gallina* tergere palatum;
Corruptus vanis rerum: quia veneat auro
Rara avis, et picta pandat ſpectacula cauda:
Tamquam ad rem attineat quidquam. Num veſceris iſta,
Quam laudas, pluma? coctove num adeſt honor idem?
Carne tamen quamvis diſtat nihil hac, magis illa;
Imparibus formis deceptum te patet. eſto.
Unde datum ſentis, lupus hic, Tiberinus, an alto
Captus hiet? ponteſne inter jactatus, an amnis
Oſtia ſub Tuſci? [l] laudas, inſane, *trilibrem*
Mullum; in ſingula quem minuas pulmenta neceſſe eſt.
Ducit te ſpecies, video. quo pertinet ergo
Proceros odiſſe *lupos?* quia ſcilicet illis
Majorem natura modum dedit, his breve pondus.
Jejunus raro ſtomachus vulgaria temnit.
[m] *Porrectum magno magnum ſpectare catino*
Vellem, ait *Harpyiis* gula digna rapacibus, at vos

NOTES.

VER. 25. *Oldfield*] This eminent Glutton ran thro' a

If then plain bread and milk will do the feat,
The pleaſure lies in you, and not the meat.
[k] Preach as I pleaſe, I doubt our curious men
Will chuſe a pheaſant ſtill before a hen;
Yet hens of Guinea full as good I hold,
Except you eat the feathers green and gold.
[l] Of carps and mullets why prefer the great,
(Tho' cut in pieces 'ere my Lord can eat)
Yet for ſmall Turbots ſuch eſteem profeſs?
Becauſe God made theſe large, the other leſs.
[m] Oldfield with more than Harpy throat endu'd,
Cries "Send me, Gods! a whole Hog barbecu'd!"

NOTES.

fortune of fifteen hundred pounds a year in the ſimple luxury of good eating.

VER. 26. *a whole Hog barbecu'd!*] The Poet has here given a beauty equivalent to that in the Original,

Porrectum magno magnum ſpectare catino,

which, by the ſlowneſs of the Syllables, where four ſpondees follow one another, well expreſſes the enormous bulk of the fiſh which the Glutton pray'd for.

Ibid. *Hog barbecu'd, etc.*] A Weſt Indian term of gluttony, a hog roaſted whole, ſtuffed with ſpice, and baſted with Madera wine. P.

[q] Praeſentes Auſtri, coquite horum opſonia: quamquam

Putet aper rhombuſque recens, mala copia quando
Aegrum ſollicitat ſtomachum; cum *rapula* plenus
Atque acidas mavult *inulas*. ° nec dum *amnis* abacta
Pauperies epulis regum: nam *vilibus ovis*
Nigriſque eſt *oleis* hodie locus. Haud ita pridem
Galloni praeconis erat acipenſere menſa
Infamis. quid? tum rhombos minus aequora alebant?
[p] Tutus erat rhombus, tutoque *ciconia* nido,
Donec vos auctor docuit *praetorius*. ergo
[q] Si quis nunc *mergos* ſuaves edixerit *aſſos*,
Parebit pravi docilis *Romana juventus*.
[r] Sordidus a tenui victus diſtabit, Oſello
Judice: nam fruſtra vitium vitaveris iſtud,
Si te alio pravus de torſeris. [s] Avidienus,
[t] Cui *Canis* ex vero ductum cognomen adhaeret,

NOTES.

VER. 27. *Oh blaſt it, South-winds!*] This has not the force, nor gives us the pleaſant alluſion in the original, *coquite*.

VER. 42. *Bedford-head*;] A famous Eating-houſe. P.

VER. 43. *Or ev'n to crack live Crawfiſh*] There is force and humour in *dixerit* and *parebit*, which the imitation does not reach.

Oh blaſt it, [n] South-winds! till a ſtench exhale
Rank as the ripeneſs of a rabbit's tail.
By what Criterion do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for ſweetneſs, that for ſtink?
When the tir'd glutton labours thro' a treat,
He finds no reliſh in the ſweeteſt meat,
He calls for ſomething bitter, ſomething ſour,
And the rich feaſt concludes extremely poor:
[o] Cheap eggs, and herbs, and olives ſtill we ſee;
Thus much is left of old Simplicity!
[p] The Robin-red-breaſt till of late had reſt,
And children ſacred held a Martin's neſt,
Till Becca-ficos ſold ſo dev'liſh dear
To one that was, or would have been a Peer.
[q] Let me extol a Cat, on oyſters fed,
I'll have a party at the Bedford-head;
Or ev'n to crack live Crawfiſh recommend,
I'd never doubt at Court to make a friend.
[r] 'Tis yet in vain, I own, to keep a pother
About one vice, and fall into the other:
Between Exceſs and Famine lies a mean;
Plain, but not ſordid; tho' not ſplendid, clean.
[s] Avidien, or his Wife (no matter which,
For him you'll call a [t] dog, and her a bitch)

NOTES.

VER. 50. *For him you'll call a dog, and her a bitch*] One cannot but admire the lively turn here given to the Original.

Quinquennes oleas eſt, et ſylveſtria corna;
[v] Ac, niſi *mutatum*, parcit defundere *vinum*; et
Cujus odorem olei nequeas perferre (licebit
Ille *repotia*, *natales*, alioſque dierum
[w] *Feſtos* albatus celebret) cornu ipſe bilibri
Caulibus inſtillat, [x] *veteris non parcus aceti.*

Quali igitur victu ſapiens utetur, et horum
Utrum imitabitur? hac urget lupus, hac canis, aiunt.
[y] Mundus erit, qua non offendat ſordibus, atque
In neutram partem cultus miſer. [a] Hic neque *ſervis*
Albuti ſenis exemplo, dum munia didit,
Saevus erit; nec ſic ut ſimplex [b] Naevius, *unctam*
Convivis praebebit *aquam*: vitium hoc quoque magnum.

[c] Accipe nunc, victus tenuis quae quantaque ſecum
Afferat. [d] In primis valeas bene; nam variae res
Ut noceant homini, credas, memor illius eſcae,
Quae ſimplex [e] *olim* tibi ſederit. at ſimul affis
Miſcueris elixa, ſimul conchylia turdis;
Dulcia ſe in bilem vertent, ſtomachoque tumultum
Lenta feret pituita. [f] Vides, ut pallidus omnis

Sell their preſented partridges, and fruits,
And humbly live on rabbits and on roots:
[v] One half pint bottle ſerves them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine.
But on ſome [w] lucky day (as when they found
A loſt Bank-bill, or heard their Son was drown'd)
At ſuch a feaſt, [x] old vinegar to ſpare,
Is what two ſouls ſo gen'rous cannot bear:
Oyl, tho' it ſtink, they drop by drop impart,
But ſowſe the cabbage with a bounteous heart.
[y] He knows to live, who keeps the middle ſtate,
And neither leans on this ſide, nor on that;
Nor [a] ſtops, for one bad cork, his butler's pay,
Swears, like Albutius, a good cook away;
Nor lets, like [b] Nævius, ev'ry error paſs,
The muſty wine, foul cloth, or greaſy glaſs.
[c] Now hear what bleſſings Temperance can bring:
(Thus ſaid our Friend, and what he ſaid I ſing)
[d] Firſt Health: The ſtomach (cramm'd from ev'ry diſh,
A tomb of boil'd and roaſt, and fleſh and fiſh,
Where bile, and wind, and phlegm, and acid jar,
And all the man is one inteſtine war)
Remembers oft [e] the School-boy's ſimple fare,
The temp'rate ſleeps, and ſpirits light as air.
[f] How pale, each Worſhipful and Rev'rend gueſt
Riſe from a Clergy, or a City feaſt!

Coena deſurgat dubia? quin corpus onuſtum
Heſternis vitiis *animum* quoque praegravat una,
Atque affigit humo *divinae particulam aurae.*
[g] Alter, ubi dicto citius curata ſopori
Membra dedit, vegetus praeſcripta ad munia ſurgit.
[h] Hic tamen ad melius poterit tranſcurrere quondam;
Sive *diem* feſtum rediens advexerit annus,
Seu recreare volet *tenuatum corpus:* ubique
Accedent anni, et *tractari mollius aetas*
Imbecilla volet. [i] Tibi quidnam accedet ad iſtam,
Quam puer et validus praeſumis, mollitiem; ſeu
Dura valetudo inciderit, ſeu tarda ſenectus?
[k] *Rancidum aprum* antiqui laudabant: non quia naſus
Illis nullus erat; ſed, *credo*, hac mente, quod hoſpes
Tardius adveniens vitiatum commodius, quam

NOTES.

VER. 80. *The Soul ſubſides, and wickedly inclines To ſeem but mortal, ev'n in ſound Divines.*] Horace was an Epicurean, and laughed at the immortality of the ſoul. He therefore deſcribes that languor of the mind proceeding from intemperance, on the idea, and in the terms of Plato,

affigit humo divinae particulam aurae.

To *this* his ridicule is pointed. Our Poet, with more ſobriety and judgment, has turned the ridicule, from the Doctrine, which he believed, upon thoſe Preachers of it, whoſe feaſts and compotations in Taverns did not edify

What life in all that ample body, ſay?
What heav'nly particle inſpires the clay?
The Soul ſubſides, and wickedly inclines
To ſeem but mortal, ev'n in ſound Divines.
[s] On morning wings how active ſprings the Mind
That leaves the load of yeſterday behind?
How eaſy ev'ry labour it purſues?
How coming to the Poet ev'ry Muſe?
[h] Not but we may exceed, ſome holy time,
Or tir'd in ſearch of Truth, or ſearch of Rhyme;
Ill health ſome juſt indulgence may engage,
And more the ſickneſs of long life, Old age;
[i] For fainting Age what cordial drop remains,
If our intemp'rate Youth the veſſel drains?
[k] Our fathers prais'd rank Ven'ſon. You ſuppoſe
Perhaps, young men! our fathers had no noſe.
Not ſo: a Buck was then a week's repaſt,
And 'twas their point, I ween, to make it laſt;
More pleas'd to keep it till their friends ſhould come
Than eat the ſweeteſt by themſelves at home.

NOTES.

him: and ſo has added ſurprizing humour and ſpirit to the eaſy elegance of the Original.

VER. 82. *On morning wings etc.*] Much happier and nobler than the Original.

VER. 87. *Or tir'd in ſearch of Truth, or ſearch of Rhyme.*] A fine ridicule on the extravagance of human purſuits; where the moſt trifling and moſt important concerns of life ſucceed one another, indifferently.

Integrum edax dominus conſumeret. [l] hos utina
inter
Heroas natum tellus me prima tuliſſet.

[m] Das aliquid *famae*, quae *carmine gratior* aurem
Occupet humanam? grandes rhombi, patinaeque
Grande ferunt una [n] cum *damno dedecus*. adde
[o] Iratum patruum, vicinos, te tibi iniquum,
Et fruſtra mortis cupidum, cum deerit egenti
[p] As, *laquei* pretium.

[q] Jure, inquit, Traſius iſtis
Jurgatur verbis: ego vectigalia magna,
Divitiaſque habeo tribus amplas regibus. [r] Ergo,
Quod *ſuperat*, non eſt *melius quo* inſumere poſſis?
Cur eget indignus *quiſquam*, te divite? quare
[s] *Templa* ruunt *antiqua* Deûm? *cur*, improbe, cara
Non aliquid *patriae* tanto emetiris acervo?
Uni nimirum tibi recte ſemper erunt res?

NOTES.

VER. 128. *As M**o's was, etc.*] I think this lig
ſtroke of ſatire ill placed; and hurts the dignity of t

[l] Why had not I in thoſe good times my birth,
'Ere coxcomb-pyes or coxcombs were on earth?
Unworthy he, the voice of Fame to hear,
[m] That ſweeteſt muſic to an honeſt ear;
(For 'faith, Lord Fanny! you are in the wrong,
The world's good word is better than a ſong)
Who has not learn'd, [n] freſh ſturgeon and ham-pye
Are no rewards for want, and infamy!
When Luxury has lick'd up all thy pelf,
Curs'd be thy [o] neighbours, thy truſtees, thyſelf,
To friends, to fortune, to mankind a ſhame,
Think how poſterity will treat thy name;
And [p] buy a rope, that future times may tell
Thou haſt at leaſt beſtow'd one penny well.
[q] "Right, cries his Lordſhip, for a rogue in need
"To have a Taſte is inſolence indeed:
"In me 'tis noble, ſuits my birth and ſtate,
"My wealth unwieldy, and my heap too great."
Then, like the Sun, let [r] Bounty ſpread her ray,
And ſhine that ſuperfluity away.
Oh Impudence of wealth! with all thy ſtore,
How dar'ſt thou let one worthy man be poor?
Shall half the [s] new-built churches round thee fall?
Make Keys, build Bridges, or repair White-hall:
Or to thy Country let that heap be lent,
As M**o's was, but not at five per cent.

NOTES.

preceding morality. Horace was very ſerious, and properly ſo, when he ſaid,

[t] O magnus poſthac inimicis riſus! uterne
[u] Ad caſus dubios fidet ſibi certius? hic, qui
Pluribus affuerit mentem corpuſque ſuperbum;
An qui contentus parvo metuenſque futuri,
In pace, ut ſapiens, aptarit idonea bello?
[v] Quo magis his credas: puer hunc ego parvus
Ofellum
Integris opibus novi non latius uſum,
Quam nunc [w] *acciſis*. Videas, *metato* in agello,
Cum pecore et gnatis, fortem mercede colonum,
Non ego, narrantem, temere edi luce profeſta
Quidquam, praeter [x] *olus* fumoſae cum pede pernae.
Ac mihi ſeu [y] *longum poſt tempus* venerat hoſpes,
Sive *operum vacuo* gratus conviva per imbrem
Vicinus; bene erat, non *piſcibus* urbe petitis,
Sed *pullo* atque *hoedo*: tum [z] *penſilis uva* ſecundas

NOTES.

cur, Improbe! carae
Non aliquid patriae tanto emetiris acervo.

He remembered, and hints with juſt indignation, at thoſe luxurious Patricians of his old party; who, when they had agreed to eſtabliſh a fund in the cauſe of Freedom, under the conduct of Brutus, could never be perſuaded to withdraw from their expenſive pleaſures what was ſufficient for the ſupport of ſo great a cauſe. He had prepared his

[t] Who thinks that fortune cannot change her mind,
Prepares a dreadful jeſt for all mankind.
And [u] who ſtands ſafeſt? tell me, is it he
That ſpreads and ſwells in puff'd Proſperity,
Or bleſt with little, whoſe preventing care
In peace provides fit arms againſt a war?
[v] Thus BETHEL ſpoke, who always ſpeaks his thought,
And always thinks the very thing he ought:
His equal mind I copy what I can,
And as I love, would imitate the Man.
In South-ſea days not happier, when ſurmis'd
The Lord of Thouſands, than if now [w] *Excis'd*;
In foreſt planted by a Father's hand,
Than in five acres now of rented land.
Content with little, I can piddle here
On [x] brocoli and mutton, round the year;
But [y] ancient friends (tho' poor, or out of play)
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away.
'Tis true, no [z] Turbots dignify my boards,
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords:

NOTES.

apology for this liberty, in the preceding line, where he pays a fine compliment to Auguſtus:

quare
Templa ruunt antiqua Deûm?:

which oblique Panegyric the Imitator has very properly turned into a juſt ſtroke of ſatire.

Et *nux* ornabat menſas, cum *duplice ficu.*

Poſt hoc ludus erat [a] cuppa potare magiſtra:

Ac *venerata Ceres*, ita culmo ſurgeret alto,

Explicuit vino contractae ſeria frontis.

Saeviat atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus!

Quantum hinc imminuet? quanto *aut ego* parcius,

aut *vos*,

O pueri, nituiſtis, ut huc [c] *novus incola* venit?

NOTES.

VER. 156. *And, what's more rare, a Poet ſhall ſay Grace*] The pleaſantry of this line conſiſts in the ſuppoſed rarity of a Poet's having a table of his own; or a ſenſe of gratitude for the bleſſings he receives. But it contains,

To Hounſlow-heath I point and Banſted-down,
Thence comes your mutton, and theſe chicks my own:
[a] From yon old walnut-tree a ſhow'r ſhall fall;
And grapes, long ling'ring on my only wall,
And figs from ſtandard and eſpalier join;
The dev'l is in you if you cannot dine:
Then [b] chearful healths (your Miſtreſs ſhall have place)
And, what's more rare, a Poet ſhall ſay Grace.
Fortune not much of humbling me can boaſt;
Tho' double tax'd, how little have I loſt?
My Life's amuſements have been juſt the ſame,
Before, and after [c] Standing Armies came.
My lands are ſold, my father's houſe is gone;
I'll hire another's; is not that my own,
And yours, my friends? thro' whoſe free-opening gate
None comes too early, none departs too late;
(For I, who hold ſage Homer's rule the beſt,
Welcome the coming, ſpeed the going gueſt.)
"Pray heav'n it laſt! (cries SWIFT!) as you go on;
"I wiſh to God this houſe had been your own:
"Pity! to build, without a ſon or wife:
"Why, you'll enjoy it only all your life."
Well, if the uſe be mine, can it concern one,
Whether the name belong to Pope or Vernon?

NOTES.

too, a ſober reproof of People of Condition, for their unmanly and brutal diſuſe of ſo natural a duty.

Nam [d] *propriæ telluris* herum natura neque illum,

Nec me, nec quemquam ſtatuit. nos expulit ille;

Illum aut [e] nequities aut [f] *vafri inſcitia juris*,

Poſtremum expellet certe [g] *vivacior heres*.

[h] Nunc ager *Umbreni ſub nomine*, nuper *Oſelli*

Dictus erat: nulli proprius; ſed cedit in uſum

Nunc mihi, nunc alii. [i] quocirca vivite fortes,

Fortiaque adverſis opponite pectora rebus.

NOTES.

VER. 183. *proud Buckingham's etc.*] Villers Duke of Buckingham. P.

VER. 185. *Let lands and houſes etc.*] The turn of his

What's [d] *Property?* dear Swift! you ſee it alter
From you to me, from me to [e] Peter Walter;
Or, in a mortgage, prove a Lawyer's ſhare;
Or, in a jointure, vaniſh from the heir;
Or in pure [f] equity (the caſe not clear)
The Chanc'ry takes your rents for twenty year:
At beſt, it falls to ſome [g] ungracious ſon,
Who cries, "My father's damn'd, and all's my own.
[h] Shades, that to BACON could retreat afford,
Become the portion of a booby Lord;
And Hemſley, once proud Buckingham's delight,
Slides to a Scriv'ner or a city Knight.
[i] Let lands and houſes have what Lords they will,
Let Us be fix'd, and our own maſters ſtill.

NOTES.

imitation, in the concluding part, obliged him to diverſify the ſentiment. They are equally noble: but Horace's is expreſſed with the greater force.

THE FIRST EPISTLE OF THE FIRST BOOK OF HORACE.

EPISTOLA I.

PRIMA dicte mihi, ſumma dicende camena,

[b] Spectatum ſatis, et donatum jam rude, quaeris,

Maecenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo.

Non eadem eſt aetas, non mens. [c] Veianius, armis

[d] Herculis ad poſtem fixis, latet abditus agro;

Ne populum [e] extrema toties exoret arena.

[f] Eſt mihi purgatam crebro qui perſonet aurem;

Solve [g] ſeneſcentem mature ſanus equum, ne

Peccet ad extremum ridendus, et ilia ducat.

NOTES.

VER. 3. *Sabbath of my days?*] i. e. The 49th year, the age of the Author.

VER. 8. *Hang their old Trophies o'er the Garden gates,*] An occaſional ſtroke of Satire on ill-placed ornaments. He has more openly ridiculed them in his *Epiſtle on Taſte.*

EPISTLE I.

To L. BOLINGBROKE.

ST. JOHN, whoſe love indulg'd my labours paſt,
Matures my preſent, and ſhall bound my laſt!
Why [b] will you break the Sabbath of my days?
Now ſick alike of Envy and of Praiſe.
Public too long, ah let me hide my Age!
See Modeſt [c] Cibber now has left the Stage:
Our Gen'rals now, [d] retir'd to their Eſtates,
Hang their old Trophies o'er the Garden gates,
In Life's cool Ev'ning ſatiate of Applauſe,
Nor [e] fond of bleeding, ev'n in BRUNSWICK'S cauſe.
[f] A Voice there is, that whiſpers in my ear,
('Tis Reaſon's voice, which ſometimes one can hear)
"Friend Pope! be prudent, let your [g] Muſe take
breath,
"And never gallop Pegaſus to death;

NOTES.

[c] Load ſome vain Church with old theatric ſtate,
[d] Turn *Arcs of Triumph to a garden gate.*

VER. 10. *ev'n in Brunſwick's cauſe.*] In the former Editions it was, *Britain's cauſe.* But the terms are ſynonymous.

Nunc itaque et [h] verſus, et *caetera ludicra* pono:

Quid [i] verum atque *decens*, curo et rogo, et *omnis* in

hoc ſum:

. . . . . .

[k] Condo, et compono, quae mox depromere poſſim.

Ac ne forte roges, [l] quo me *duce*, quo *Lare* tuter:

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magiſtri,

[m] Quo me cunque rapit tempeſtas, deferor *hoſpes*.

Nunc *agilis* fio, et merſor [n] *civilibus undis*,

Virtutis verae cuſtos, [o] *rigiduſque ſatelles*:

Nunc in * Ariſtippi [p] *furtim* praecepta *relabor*,

Et mihi res, non me rebus, ſubjungere conor.

[q] Ut nox longa, quibus mentitur amica; dieſque

* Omnis Ariſtippum decuit color, et ſtatus, et res. P.

NOTES.

VER. 16. *You limp, like Blackmore on a Lord Mayor's horſe.*] The fame of this heavy Poet, however problematical elſewhere, was univerſally received in the City of London. His verſification is here exactly deſcribed: ſtiff,

" Left ſtiff, and ſtately, void of fire or force,
" You limp, like Blackmore on a Lord Mayor's
" horſe."

Farewell then [h] Verſe, and Love, and ev'ry Toy,
The Rhymes and Rattles of the Man or Boy;
What [i] right, what true, what fit we juſtly call,
Let this be all my care—for this is All:
To lay this [k] harveſt up, and hoard with haſte
What ev'ry day will want, and moſt, the laſt.

But aſk not, to what [l] Doctors I apply?
Sworn to no Maſter, of no Sect am I:
As drives the [m] ſtorm, at any door I knock:
And houſe with Montagne now, or now with Locke.
Sometimes a [n] Patriot, active in debate,
Mix with the World, and battle for the State,
Free as young Lyttelton, her Cauſe purſue,
Still true to Virtue, [o] and as warm as true:
Sometimes with Ariſtippus, or St. Paul,
Indulge my candor, and grow all to all;
Back to my [p] native Moderation ſlide,
And win my way by yielding to the tide.

[q] Long, as to him who works for debt, the day,
Long as the Night to her whoſe Love's away,

NOTES.

and not ſtrong; ſtately and yet dull, like the ſober and ſlow-paced Animal generally employed to mount the Lord Mayor; and therefore here humourouſly oppoſed to Pegaſus. P.

Lenta videtur *opus debentibus:* ut piger annus
Pupillis, quos dura premit cuſtodia matrum:
Sic mihi tarda [r] fluunt *ingrataque* tempora, quae ſpem
Conſiliumque *morantur* agendi gnaviter [s] id, quod
Aeque *pauperibus* prodeſt, *locupletibus* aeque,
Aeque neglectum *pueris*, *ſenibuſque* nocebit.

[t] *Reſtat*, ut his ego me ipſe regam [v] ſolerque *elementis:*

[w] Non poſſis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus;
Non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi:
Nec, quia deſperes invicti membra Glyconis,
Nodoſa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra.
Eſt quadam prodire [x] tenus, ſi non datur ultra.

[y] Fervet Avaritia, miſeroque cupidine pectus?

Notes.

Ver. 45. *can no wants endure*;] *i. e.* Can want nothing. Badly expreſſed.

Ver. 51. *I'll do what Mead*—] Mr. Pope highly eſteemed and loved this worthy man, whoſe unaffected humanity and benevolence have ſtifled much of that envy which his eminence in his profeſſion would otherwiſe have drawn out.

Long as the Year's dull circle ſeems to run,
When the briſk Minor pants for twenty-one:
So flow th'[r] unprofitable moments roll,
That lock up all the Functions of my ſoul;
That keep me from myſelf; and ſtill delay
Life's inſtant buſineſs to a future day:
That [s] taſk, which as we follow, or deſpiſe,
The eldeſt is a fool, the youngeſt wiſe.
Which done, the pooreſt can no wants endure;
And which not done, the richeſt muſt be poor.
[t] Late as it is, I put myſelf to ſchool,
And feel ſome [v] comfort, not to be a fool.
[w] Weak tho' I am of limb, and ſhort of ſight,
Far from a Lynx, and not a Giant quite;
I'll do what Mead and Cheſelden adviſe,
To keep theſe limbs, and to preſerve theſe eyes.
Not to [x] go back, is ſomewhat to advance,
And men muſt walk at leaſt before they dance.
Say, does thy [y] blood rebel, thy boſom move
With wretched Av'rice, or as wretched Love?

NOTES.

Speaking of his obligations to this great Phyſician and others of the Faculty, in a Letter to Mr. Allen, about a month before his death, he ſays, "There is no end of "my kind treatment from the Faculty. They are in "general the moſt amiable companions, and the beſt "friends, as well as the moſt learned Men I know."

Sunt *verba* et *voces*, quibus hunc lenire dolorem
Poſſis, et [z] magnam morbi deponere partem.
Laudis amore tumes? ſunt [a] certa *piacula*, quae te
Ter pure lecto poterunt recreare libello.
[b] Invidus, iracundus, iners, vinoſus, [c] *amator*,
Nemo [d] adeo *ferus* eſt, ut non miteſcere poſſit,
Si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem.
[e] Virtus eſt, vitium fugere; et ſapientia prima,
Stultitia caruiſſe. vides, quae [f] maxima credis
Eſſe mala, exiguum cenſum, turpemque repulſam,
Quanto devites animi, capitiſque labore.
Impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos,

NOTES.

VER. 58. *Between the fits*—] The ſenſe of
magnam morbi deponere partem
is here very happily expreſſed. And
Ter pure lecto etc.
in the following line, as happily varied. But the whol paſſage, which deſcribes the uſe and efficacy of ſatire, admirably imitated.

VER. 70. *Scar'd at the ſpectre of pale Poverty!*] The

Know, there are Words, and Spells, which can controll
[z] Between the Fits this Fever of the ſoul:
Know, there are Rhymes, which [a] freſh and freſh apply'd
Will cure the arrant'ſt Puppy of his Pride.
Be [b] furious, envious, ſlothful, mad, or drunk,
[c] Slave to a Wife, or Vaſſal to a Punk,
A Switz, a High-dutch, or a Low-dutch [d] Bear;
All that we aſk is but a patient Ear.
[e] 'Tis the firſt Virtue, Vices to abhor;
And the firſt Wiſdom, to be Fool no more.
But to the world no [f] bugbear is ſo great,
As want of figure, and a ſmall Eſtate.
To either India ſee the Merchant fly,
Scar'd at the ſpectre of pale Poverty!
See him, with pains of body, pangs of ſoul,
Burn through the Tropic, freeze beneath the Pole!
Wilt thou do nothing for a nobler end,
Nothing, to make Philoſophy thy friend?

NOTES.

this has all the ſpirit, it has not all the imagery of the Original; where Horace makes Poverty purſue, and keep pace with the Miſer in his flight.

Per mare Pauperiem fugiens, per ſaxa, per ignes.

But what follows,

Wilt thou do nothing, etc.

far ſurpaſſes the Original.

Per [g] mare *pauperiem* fugiens, per ſaxa, per ignes:
Ne cures [h] ea, quae *ſtulte* miraris et optas,
Diſcere, et audire, et meliori credere non vis?
Quis circum pagos et circum compita pugnax
Magna coronari contemnat Olympia, cui ſpes,
Cui ſit conditio dulcis ſine pulvere palmae?
" [i] Vilius eſt auro argentum, virtutibus aurum.
" [k] O cives, cives! quaerenda pecunia primum eſt;
Virtus poſt nummos: haec [l] *Janus ſummus* ab *imo*
Prodocet: haec recinunt juvenes dictata ſenesque,
[m] Laevo ſuſpenſi loculos tabulamque latertò.
Eſt [n] animus tibi, ſunt mores, eſt lingua, fidesque:

Notes.

Ver. 77. *Here, Wiſdom calls: etc.*] All from hence to ver. 110, is a pretty close translation: but in general done with ſo maſterly a ſpirit, that the Original, tho' one of the moſt finiſhed paſſages in Horace, looks only like the *imitation* of it.

Ver. 78. *At Gold to Silver, Virtue is to Gold,*] This perhaps is the moſt faulty line in the whole collection. The Original is,

Vilius eſt auro argentum, virtutibus aurum.

which only ſays, *that as Silver is of leſs value than Gold, ſo Gold is of leſs value than Virtue:* in which *ſimple inferiority*, and not the *proportion* of it, is implied. For it was as contrary to the Author's purpoſe, as it is to common ſenſe, to ſuppoſe, that Virtue was but juſt as much better than gold, as gold is better than ſilver. Yet Mr. Pope, too attentive to his conſtant object, *conciſeneſs*, has, before he was aware, fallen into this meaning.

Ver. 82. *From low St. James's up to high St. Paul;*]

To ſtop thy fooliſh views, thy long deſires,
And [g] eaſe thy heart of all that it admires?
Here, Wiſdom calls: [i] "Seek Virtue firſt, be bold!
"As Gold to Silver, Virtue is to Gold."
There, London's voice: [k] "Get Money, Money ſtill!
"And then let Virtue follow, if ſhe will."
This, this the ſaving doctrine, preach'd to all,
From [l] low St. James's up to high St. Paul;
From him whoſe [m] quills ſtand quiver'd at his ear,
To him who notches ſticks at Weſtminſter.
Barnard in [n] ſpirit, ſenſe, and truth abounds;
"Pray then, what wants he?" Fourſcore thouſand pounds;

NOTES.

i. e. This is a doctrine in which both Whigs and Tories agree.

VER. 83. *From him whoſe quills ſtand quiver'd at his ear,*] They who do not take the delicacy of this ſatire, may think the figure of *ſtanding quiver'd*, extremely hard and quaint; but it has an exquiſite beauty, inſinuating that the pen of a Scrivener is as ready as the quill of a porcupine, and as fatal as the ſhafts of a Parthian.—*Quiver'd at his ear*, which deſcribes the poſition it is uſually found in, alludes to the cuſtom of the American canibals, who make uſe of their hair (tied in a knot on the top of their heads) for a quiver for their *poiſon'd* arrows.

VER. 84. *notches ſticks*] Exchequer Tallies.

VER. 85. *Barnard in ſpirit, ſenſe, and truth abounds;*] Sir John Barnard. It was the Poet's purpoſe to ſay, that this great man (who does ſo much honour to his Country) had a fine genius, improved and put in uſe by a true underſtanding; and *both*, under the guidance of an integrity

Sed quadringentis ſex ſeptem millia deſint,

° *Plebs* eris. ᵖ at pueri ludentes, *Rex* eris, aiunt,

Si recte facies. Hic ᵠ *murus aheneus eſto*,

Nil *conſcire* ſibi, nulla palleſcere culpa.

ʳ Roſcia, dic ſodes, melior lex, an puerorum eſt

Naenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert,

Et *maribus* ˢ *Curiis* et decantata *Camillis*?

ᵗ Iſne tibi melius ſuadet, qui, "Rem facias; rem,

"Si poſſis, recte; ſi non, quocunque modo rem."

Ut ᵘ propius ſpectes lacrymoſa poemata Pupi!

An, ᵛ qui fortunae te reſponſare ſuperbae

Liberum et erectum, ˣ *praeſens* hortatur et aptat?

ʸ Quod ſi me Populus Romanus forte roget, cur

NOTES.

ſuperior to all the temptations of intereſt, honours, or any meaner paſſion. Many events, ſince the paying this tribute to his virtue, have ſhewn how much, and how *particularly* it was due to him.

A Penſion, or ſuch Harneſs for a ſlave
As Bug now has, and Dorimant would have.
Barnard, thou art a [o] Cit, with all thy worth;
But Bug and D*l, Their *Honours*, and ſo forth.
Yet ev'ry [p] child another ſong will ſing,
"Virtue, brave boys! 'tis Virtue makes a King."
True, conſcious Honour is to feel no ſin,
He's arm'd without that's innocent within;
Be this thy [q] Screen, and this thy Wall of Braſs;
Compar'd to this, a Miniſter's an Aſs.
[r] And ſay, to which ſhall our applauſe belong,
This new Court jargon, or the good old ſong?
The modern language of corrupted Peers,
Or what was ſpoke at [s] CRESSY and POITIERS?
[t] Who counſels beſt? who whiſpers, "Be but great,
"With Praiſe or Infamy leave that to fate;
"Get Place and Wealth, if poſſible, with grace;
"If not, by any means get Wealth and Place."
For what? to have a [t] Box where Eunuchs ſing,
And foremoſt in the Circle eye a King.
Or [u] he, who bids thee face with ſteady view
Proud Fortune, and look ſhallow Greatneſs thro:
And, [w] while he bids thee, ſets th' Example too?
If [y] ſuch a Doctrine, in St. James's air,
Shou'd chance to make the well-dreſt Rabble ſtare;

NOTES.

VER. 97. *And ſay, etc.*] Theſe four lines greatly ſuperior to any thing in the Original.

Non, ut [z] porticibus, ſic judiciis fruar iiſdem,

Nec ſequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipſe vel odit;

Olim quod [a] vulpes aegroto cauta leoni

Reſpondit, referam: Quia me veſtigia terrent

Omnia te adverſum ſpectantia, nulla retrorſum.

[b] *Bellua multorum es capitum.* nam quid ſequar, aut quem?

NOTES.

VER. 117. *Full many a Beaſt goes in,*] This expreſſion is uſed for the joke's ſake; but it hurts his *moral*; which is, that *they come out beaſts*. He ſhould here have ſtuck to the terms of his Original, *veſtigia omnia te adverſum ſpectantia*.

VER. 118. *Adieu to Virtue, etc.*] Theſe two lines are intended for the application or moral of a fable, which needs no explaining; and, conſequently, they impair the *grace* of it, which at beſt is inferior to his Original. For Horace ſpeaks of the common people, *Populus Romanus*, to whom one of Æſop's Fables was properly addreſſed: too ſimple a method of conveying truth to *the well-dreſt Rabble of St. James's*.

VER. 124. *Alike in nothing but one Luſt of Gold, Juſt half the land would buy, and half be ſold:*] Here the argument ſuffers a little for the ſake of the ſatire. The rea-

If honeſt S*z take ſcandal at a Spark,
That leſs admires the [z] Palace than the Park:
Faith I ſhall give the anſwer [a] Reynard gave:
" I cannot like, dread Sir, your Royal Cave:
" Becauſe I ſee, by all the tracks about,
" Full many a Beaſt goes in, but none come out."
Adieu to Virtue, if you're once a Slave:
Send her to Court, you ſend her to her grave.
Well, if a King's a Lion, at the leaſt
The [b] People are a many-headed Beaſt:
Can they direct what meaſures to purſue,
Who know themſelves ſo little what to do?
Alike in nothing but one Luſt of Gold,
Juſt half the land would buy, and half be ſold:

NOTES.

ſon why the People ſhould not be followed is becauſe *Bellua multorum eſt capitum. nam quid ſequar, aut quem?* they are ſo divers in their purſuits (ſays Horace) that one cannot follow this man without being condemned by that. The imitator ſays, they all go on one common principle, *the luſt of gold.* This inaccuracy, tho' Horace has a little of it, yet he has however artfully diſguiſed it, by ſpeaking of the various objects of this one Paſſion, *avarice*, as of ſo many various paſſions,

Pars hominum geſtit conducere publica: ſunt qui, etc.
Cruſtis et pomis
Multis occulto, etc.

but his imitator has unwarily drawn them to a point, by the introductory addition of the lines above,

Alike in nothing, etc.

Pars hominum geſtit [e] conducere *publica*: ſunt qui

[d] Cruſtis et *pomis* viduas venentur avaras,

Excipiantque ſenes, quos in vivaria mittant:

[e] *Multis* occulto creſcit res fenore. [f] verum

Eſto, aliis alios rebus ſtudiiſque teneri:

Iidem eadem poſſunt horam durare probantes?

[g] Nullus in orbe ſinus *Baiis* praelucet amoenis,

Si dixit *dives*; [h] lacus et mare *ſentit* amorem

Feſtinantis heri: cui ſi [i] vitioſa *libido*

Fecerit auſpicium; cras ferramenta *Teanum*

NOTES.

VER. 126. *Their Country's wealth our mightier Miſers drain,*] The undertakers for advancing Loans to the Public on the Funds. They have been commonly accuſed of making it a job. But in ſo corrupt times, the fault is not always to be imputed to a Miniſtry: it having been found, on trial, that the wiſeſt and moſt virtuous citizen of this or any other age, with every requiſite knowledge in ſuch matters, and ſupported by all the weight an honeſt Admi-

Their [c] Country's wealth our mightier Miſers drain,
Or croſs, to plunder Provinces, the Main;
The reſt, ſome farm the Poor-box, ſome the Pews;
Some keep Aſſemblies, and would keep the Stews;
Some [d] with fat Bucks on childleſs Dotards fawn;
Some win rich Widows by their Chine and Brawn;
While with the ſilent growth of ten per cent,
In dirt and darkneſs, [e] hundreds ſtink content.
Of all theſe ways, if each [f] purſues his own,
Satire be kind, and let the wretch alone:
But ſhow me one who has it in his pow'r,
To act conſiſtent with himſelf an hour.
Sir Job [g] ſail'd forth, the ev'ning bright and ſtill,
"No place on earth (he cry'd) like Greenwich hill!"
[h] Up ſtarts a Palace, lo, th' obedient baſe
Slopes at its foot, the woods its ſides embrace,
The ſilver Thames reflects its marble face.
Now let ſome whimſy, or that [i] Dev'l within
Which guides all thoſe who know not what they mean,
But give the Knight (or give his Lady) ſpleen;

NOTES.

niſtration could afford him, was, they ſay, unable to aboliſh this inveterate myſtery of iniquity.

VER. 143. *Now let ſome whimſy, etc.*] This is very ſpirited, but much inferior to the elegance of the Original,

Cui ſi vitioſa Libido
Fecerit auſpicium

which no modern imitation can reach.

Tolletis, fabri. [k] lectus genialis in aula eſt?
Nil ait eſſe prius, melius nil coelibe vita:
Si non eſt, jurat bene ſolis eſſe maritis.
[m] Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?
Quid [n] *pauper?* ride: mutat [o] *cenacula, lectos,*
Balnea, [p] *tonſores*; conducto navigio aeque
Nauſeat, ac locuples quem ducit priva triremis.
[q] Si curatus *inaequali* tonſore capillos
Occurro; rides. ſi forte ſubucula pexae
Trita ſubeſt tunicae, vel ſi toga *diſſidet impar*;
Rides. quid, [r] mea Cum pugnat *ſententia* ſecum;
Quod petiit, ſpernit; repetit quod nuper omiſit;
[s] Aeſtuat, et vitae diſconvenit ordine toto;

NOTES.

VER. 155. *They change their weekly Barber, etc.*] Theſe ſix lines much more ſpirited than the Original. In *that*, the inconſtancy of temper in the common people is ſati-

" Away, away! take all your ſcaffolds down,
" For Snug's the word: My dear! we'll live in Town."
At am'rous Flavio is the [k] ſhocken thrown?
That very night he longs to lie alone.
[l] The Fool whoſe Wife elopes ſome thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial ſolace dies a martyr.
Did ever [m] Proteus, Merlin, any witch,
Transform themſelves ſo ſtrangely as the Rich?
Well, but the [n] Poor—The Poor have the ſame itch;
They change their [o] weekly Barber, weekly News,
Prefer a new Japanner to their ſhoes,
Diſcharge their Garrets, move their beds, and run
(They know not whither) in a Chaiſe and one;
They [p] hire their ſculler, and when once aboard,
Grow ſick, and damn the climate—like a Lord.
[q] You laugh, half Beau half Sloven if I ſtand,
My wig all powder, and all ſnuff my hand;
You laugh, if coat and breeches ſtrangely vary,
White gloves, and linen worthy Lady Mary!
But when [r] no Prelate's Lawn with hair-ſhirt lin'd,
Is half ſo incoherent as my Mind,
When (each opinion with the next at ſtrife,
One [s] ebb and flow of follies all my life)

NOTES.

rized only in a ſimple expoſure of the caſe. Here the ridicule on the folly is heightened by a ridiculous repreſentation of each circumſtance that is the object of it.

[t] Diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis?

[v] Inſanire putas ſolennia me, neque rides,

Nec [w] *medici* credis, nec *curatoris* egere

A *praetore* dati; rerum [x] tutela mearum

Cum ſis, et prave ſectum ſtomacheris ob unguem,

De te *pendentis*, *te reſpicientis* amici.

Ad ſummam, *ſapiens* uno [y] minor eſt *Jove*, dives,

[z] Liber, [a] honoratus, [b] pulcher, [c] rex denique regum;

Praecipue ſanus, [e] niſi cum pituita moleſta eſt.

I [t] plant, root up; I build, and then confound;
Turn round to ſquare, and ſquare again to round;
[v] You never change one muſcle of your face,
You think this Madneſs but a common caſe,
Nor [w] once to Chanc'ry, nor to Hale apply;
Yet hang your lip, to ſee a Seam awry!
Careleſs how ill I with myſelf agree,
Kind to my dreſs, my figure, not to Me.
Is this my [x] Guide, Philoſopher, and Friend?
This, he who loves me, and who ought to mend?
Who ought to make me (what he can, or none,)
That Man divine whom Wiſdom calls her own;
Great without Title, without Fortune bleſs'd;
Rich [y] ev'n when plunder'd, [z] honour'd while oppreſs'd;
Lov'd [a] without youth, and follow'd without pow'r;
At home, tho' exil'd; [b] free, tho' in the Tower;
In ſhort, that reas'ning, high, immortal Thing,
Juſt [c] leſs than Jove, and [d] much above a King,
Nay, half in heav'n—[e] except (what's mighty odd)
A Fit of Vapours clouds this Demy-God.

THE SIXTH EPISTLE OF THE FIRST BOOK OF HORACE.

EPISTOLA VI.

NIL *admirari*, prope res eſt una, Numici,
Solaque quæ poſſit facere et ſervare beatum.
[a] Hunc ſolem, et ſtellas, et decedentia certis
Tempora momentis, ſunt qui [c] formidine nulla
Imbuti ſpectent. [d] quid cenſes, munera terræ?
Quid, maris extremos Arabas [e] ditantis et Indos?

NOTES.

VER. 3. *Dear* MURRAY.] This piece is the moſt finiſhed of all his imitations, and executed in that high manner the Italian Painters call *con amore*. By which they mean, the exertion of that principle, which puts the faculties on the ſtretch, and produces the ſupreme degree of *excellence*. For the Poet had all the warmth of affection for the great Lawyer to whom it is addreſſed, and indeed no man ever more deſerved to have a *Poet for his friend*. In the obtaining of which as neither vanity, party, or fear had any ſhare, ſo he ſupported his title to it by all the offices of true friendſhip,

VER. 4. *Creech*)] From whoſe tranſlation of Horace the two firſt lines are taken. P.

VER. 8. *truſt the Ruler with the ſkies, To him commit the hour*,] Our Author, in theſe imitations, has been all along careful to correct the looſe morals, and abſurd divinity of his Original.

EPISTLE VI.

To Mr. MURRAY.

" NOT to admire, is all the Art I know,
" To make men happy, and to keep them ſo."
(Plain Truth, dear MURRAY, needs no flow'rs of ſpeech,
So take it in the very words of Creech.)
[b] This Vault of Air, this congregated Ball,
Self-center'd Sun, and Stars that riſe and fall,
There are, my Friend! whoſe philoſophic eyes
Look thro', and truſt the Ruler with his ſkies,
To him commit the hour, the day, the year,
And view [c] this dreadful All without a fear.
Admire we then what [d] Earth's low entrails hold,
Arabian ſhores, or Indian ſeas infold;
All the mad trade of [e] Fools and Slaves for Gold?

NOTES.

VER. 10. *And view this dreadful All without a fear.*] He has added this idea to his text; and it greatly heightens the dignity of the whole thought. He gives it the appellation of a *dreadful All*, becauſe the immenſity of God's creation, which modern philoſophy has ſo infinitely enlarged, is apt to affect *narrow* minds, who meaſure the divine comprehenſion by their own, with dreadful ſuſpicions of man's being overlooked in this dark and narrower corner of exiſtence, by a Governor occupied and buſied with the ſum of things.

Ludicra, quid, [f] plauſus, et amici dona Quiritis?
Quo ſpectanda modo, [g] quo *ſenſu* credis et *ore*?
[h] Qui *timet* his adverſa, fere miratur eodem
Quo *cupiens* pacto: pavor eſt *utrobique* moleſtus:
Improviſa ſimul ſpecies exterret *utrumque*:
[i] Gaudeat, an doleat; cupiat, metuatne; quid ad rem,
Si, quidquid videt melius pejuſve ſua ſpe,
Defixis oculis, animoque et corpore torpet?
[k] Inſani ſapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui;
Ultra quam ſatis eſt, *virtutem* ſi petat ipſam.
[l] I nunc, argentum et marmor [m] *vetus*, aeraque et artes
Suſpice: cum gemmis [n] Tyrios mirare colores:

NOTES.

VER. 21. *In either caſe, believe me, we admire*;] *i. e.* Theſe objects, in either caſe, affect us, as objects unknown affect the mind, and conſequently betray us into falſe judgments.

VER. 22. *Whether we joy or grieve, the ſame the curſe, Surprix'd at better, or ſurprix'd at worſe,*] The elegance of this is ſuperior to the Original. The *curſe* is the *ſame*

Or [f] Popularity? or Stars and Strings?
The Mob's applauſes, or the gifts of Kings?
Say with what [g] eyes we ought at Courts to gaze,
And pay the Great our homage of Amaze?
If weak the [h] pleaſure that from theſe can ſpring,
The fear to want them is as weak a thing:
Whether we dread, or whether we deſire,
In either caſe, believe me, we admire;
Whether we [i] joy or grieve, the ſame the curſe,
Surpriz'd at better, or ſurpriz'd at worſe.
Thus good or bad, to one extreme betray
Th' unbalanc'd Mind, and ſnatch the Man away;
For [k] Virtue's ſelf may too much zeal be had;
The worſt of Madmen is a Saint run mad.
[l] Go then, and if you can, admire the ſtate
Of beaming diamonds, and reflected plate;
Procure a TASTE to double the ſurprize,
And gaze on [m] Parian Charms with learned eyes:
Be ſtruck with bright [n] Brocade, or Tyrian Dye,
Our Birth-day Nobles' ſplendid Livery.

NOTES.

(ſays he) *whether we joy or grieve.* Why ſo? Becauſe, in either caſe, the man is *ſurprized*, hurried off, and led away captive.

(The good or bad to one extreme betray
Th' unbalanc'd Mind, and ſnatch the Man away.)

This happy advantage, in the imitation, ariſes from the ambiguity of the word *ſurprize*.

Gaude, quod ſpectant oculi te mille loquentem:

Gnavus [p] mane forum, et veſpertinus pete tectum;

[q] Ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris

Mutus et (indignum; quod ſit pejoribus ortus)

[r] Hic tibi ſit potius, quam tu mirabilis illi.

[s] Quicquid ſub terra eſt, in apricum proferet ætas;

Defodiet, condetque nitentia. [t] cum bene natum

Porticus Agrippae, et via te conſpexerit Appi;

Ire tamen reſtat, Numa [v] quo devenit et Ancus.

[w] Si latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto,

If not ſo pleas'd, at [o] Council-board rejoice,
To ſee their judgments hang upon thy Voice;
From [p] morn to night, at Senate, Rolls, and Hall,
Plead much, read more, dine late, or not at all.
But wherefore all this labour, all this ſtrife?
For [q] Fame, for Riches, for a noble Wife?
Shall [r] One whom Nature, Learning, Birth, conſpir'd
To form, not to admire but be admir'd,
Sigh, while his Chloe blind to Wit and Worth
Weds the rich Dulneſs of ſome Son of earth?
Yet [s] Time ennobles, or degrades each Line;
It brighten'd CRAGGS's, and may darken thine:
And what is Fame? the Meaneſt have their day,
The Greateſt can but blaze, and paſs away.
Grac'd as thou art, [t] with all the Pow'r of Words,
So known, ſo honour'd, at the Houſe of Lords;
Conſpicuous Scene! another yet is nigh,
(More ſilent far) where Kings and Poets lie;
Where MURRAY (long enough his Country's pride)
Shall be no more than TULLY, or than HYDE!
[w] Rack'd with Sciatics, martyr'd with the Stone,
Will any mortal let himſelf alone?
See Ward by batter'd Beaus invited over,
And deſp'rate Miſery lays hold on Dover.
The caſe is eaſier in the Mind's diſeaſe;
There all Men may be cur'd, whene'er they pleaſe.

Quaere fugam morbi. [x] vis recte vivere? quis non?

Si virtus hoc *una* poteſt dare, fortis omiſſis

Hoc age *deliciis*.

[y] virtutem verba putes, et

Lucum ligna? [z] cave ne portus occupet alter:

Ne Cibyratica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas:

[a] Mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, porro et

Tertia ſuccedant, et quae pars quadret acervum.

Scilicet [b] uxorem *cum dote*, *fidemque*, et [c] *amicos*,

Et *genus*, et *formam*, regina [d] Pecunia donat;

Ac bene nummatum decorat Saudela, Venuſque.

Mancipiis locuples, egit aeris [e] *Cappadocum rex*.

NOTES.

VER. 65. *Who Virtue and a Church alike diſowns.*] The

Would ye be [x] bleſt? deſpiſe low Joys, low Gains;
Diſdain whatever CORNBURY diſdains;
Be virtuous, and be happy for your pains.
[y] But art thou one, whom new opinions ſway,
One who believes as Tindal leads the way,
Who Virtue and a Church alike diſowns,
Thinks that but words, and this but brick and ſtones?
Fly [z] then, on all the wings of wild deſire,
Admire whate'er the maddeſt can admire:
Is Wealth thy paſſion? Hence! from Pole to Pole,
Where winds can carry, or where waves can roll,
For Indian ſpices, for Peruvian Gold,
Prevent the greedy, and out-bid the bold:
[a] Advance thy golden Mountain to the ſkies;
On the broad baſe of fifty thouſand riſe,
Add one round hundred, and (if that's not fair)
Add fifty more, and bring it to a ſquare.
For, mark th' advantage; juſt ſo many ſcore
Will gain a [b] Wife with half as many more,
Procure her beauty, make that beauty chaſte,
And then ſuch [c] Friends—as cannot fail to laſt.
A [d] Man of wealth is dubb'd a Man of worth,
Venus ſhall give him Form, and Anſtis Birth.
(Believe me, many a [e] German Prince is worſe,
Who proud of Pedigree, is poor of Purſe)

NOTES.

one appears from his party pamphlets; the other, from his *Rights of the Chriſtian Church.*

Ne fueris hic tu. [f] chlamydes Lucullus, ut aiunt,
Si poſſet centum ſcenae praebere rogatus,
Quî poſſum tot? ait: tamen et quaeram, et quot habebo
Mittam: poſt paulo ſcribit, ſibi millia quinque
Eſſe domi chlamydum: partem, vel tolleret omnes.
[g] Exilis domus eſt, ubi non et multa *ſuperſunt*,
Et *dominum fallunt*, et *proſunt furibus*. [h] ergo,
Si res ſola poteſt facere et ſervare beatum,
Hoc primus repetas opus, hoc poſtremus omittas.
[i] Si fortunatum ſpecies et gratia praeſtat,
[k] *Mercemur* ſervum, qui dictet nomina, laevum
Qui fodicet latus, et [l] cogat trans pondera dextram
Porrigere: [m] Hic multum in Fabia valet, ille *Velina*:
Cui libet, is faſces dabit; eripietque curule,

NOTES.

VER. 86. *Or if three Ladies like a luckleſs Play,*] The common reader, I am ſenſible, will be always more ſolicitous about the names of theſe *three Ladies*, the unlucky *Play*, and every other trifling circumſtance that attended this piece of gallantry, than for the explanation of our Author's ſenſe, or the illuſtration of his poetry; even where he is moſt moral and ſublime. But had it been in Mr. Pope's purpoſe to indulge ſo impertinent a curioſity, he had ſought elſewhere for a commentator on his writings.

His Wealth brave [f] Timon gloriously confounds;
Ask'd for a groat, he gives a hundred pounds;
Or if three Ladies like a luckless Play,
Takes the whole House upon the Poet's day.
[g] Now, in such exigencies not to need,
Upon my word, you must be rich indeed;
A noble superfluity it craves,
Not for yourself, but for your Fools and Knaves;
Something, which for your Honour they may cheat,
And which it much becomes you to forget.
[h] If Wealth alone then make and keep us blest,
Still, still be getting, never, never rest.
[i] But if to Pow'r and Place your passion lie,
If in the Pomp of Life consist the joy;
Then [k] hire a Slave, or (if you will) a Lord
To do the Honours, and to give the Word;
Tell at your Levee, as the Crouds approach,
To whom [l] to nod, whom take into your Coach,
Whom honour with your hand: to make remarks,
Who [m] rules in Cornwall, or who rules in Berks:
"This may be troublesome, is near the Chair:
"That makes three Members, this can chuse a
"Mayr."

NOTES.

VER. 91. *A noble superfluity, etc.*] These four lines are an admirable paraphrase on

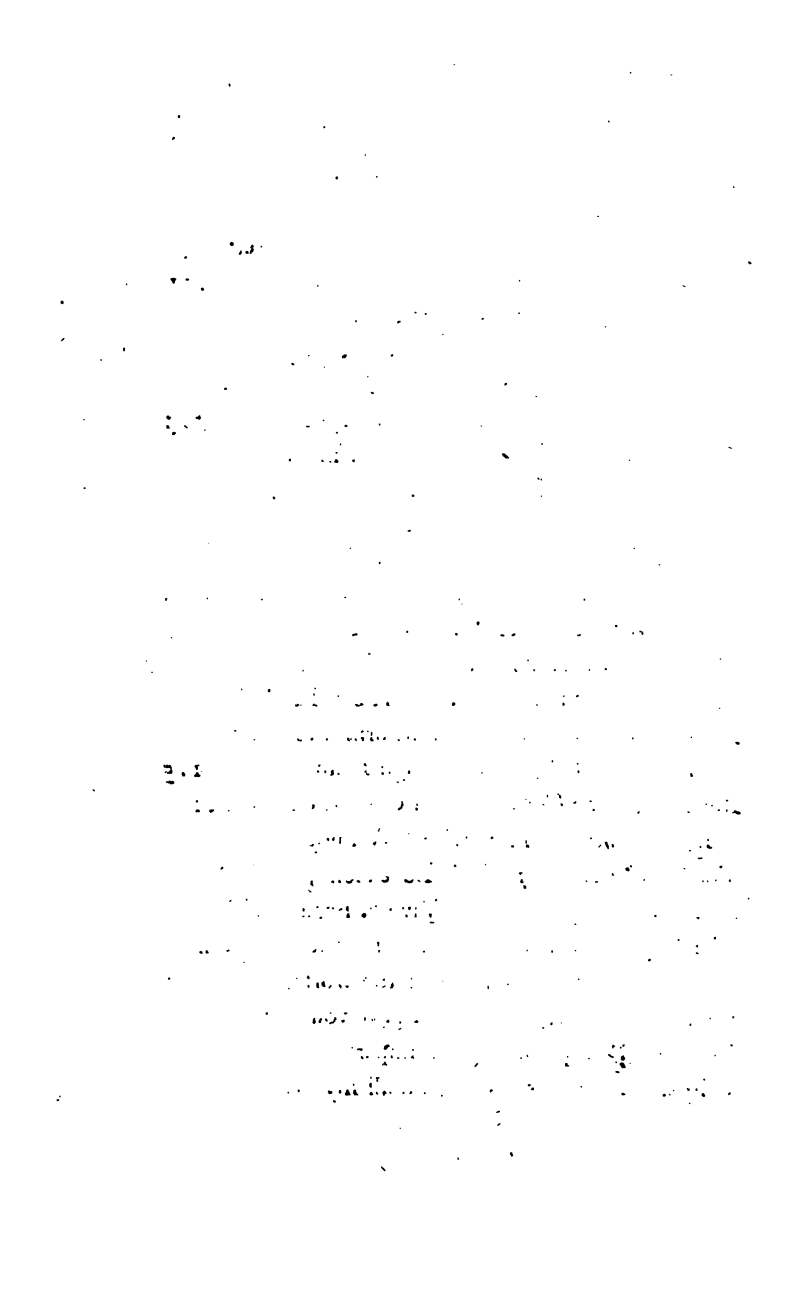
Exilis domus est, ubi non et multa superfunt,
Et dominum fallunt, et prosunt furibus.

Cui volet, *importunus* ebur: [n] Frater, Pater, adde:
Ut cuique eſt aetas, ita quemque [o] *facetus* adopta.
Si [p] bene qui coenat, bene vivit: lucet, eamus
Quo ducit gula: piſcemur, venemur, ut [q] olim
Gargilius: qui mane plagas, venabula, ſervos,
Differtum tranſire forum populumque jubebat,
Unus ut e multis populo ſpectante referret
Emtum mulus aprum. [r] crudi, tumidique lavemur,
Quid *deceat*, quid non, obliti; Caerite cera
Digni: [s] *remigium vitioſum* Ithacenſis Ulyſſei;
Cui *potior* [t] *patria* fuit interdicta voluptas.
[v] Si, Mimnermus uti cenſet, ſine *amore jociſque*
Nil eſt jucundum; vivas in amore jociſque.
[w] Vive, vale. ſi quid noviſti rectius iſtis,
Candidus imperti: ſi non, his utere mecum.

NOTES.

VER. 127. *Wilmot*] Earl of Rocheſter.

Inſtructed thus, you bow, embrace, proteſt,
Adopt him [n] Son, or Couſin at the leaſt,
Then turn about, and [o] laugh at your own Jeſt.
Or if your life be one continu'd Treat,
If [p] to live well means nothing but to eat;
Up, up! cries Gluttony, 'tis break of day,
Go drive the Deer, and drag the finny-prey;
With hounds and horns go hunt an Appetite—
So [q] Ruſſel did, but could not eat at night,
Call'd happy Dog! the Beggar at his door,
And envy'd Thirſt and Hunger to the Poor.
Or ſhall we [r] ev'ry Decency confound,
Thro' Taverns, Stews, and Bagnio's take our round,
Go dine with Chartres, in each Vice out-do
[s] K—l's lewd Cargo, or Ty—y's Crew,
From Latian Syrens, French Circæan Feaſts,
Return well travell'd, and transform'd to Beaſts,
Or for a Titled Punk, or foreign Flame,
Renounce our [t] Country, and degrade our Name?
If, after all, we muſt with [v] Wilmot own,
The Cordial Drop of Life is Love alone,
And SWIFT cry wiſely, "Vive la Bagatelle!"
The Man that loves and laughs, muſt ſure do well.
[w] Adieu—if this advice appear the worſt,
E'en take the Counſel which I gave you firſt:
Or better precepts if you can impart,
Why do, I'll follow them with all my heart.



THE
FIRST EPISTLE
OF THE
SECOND BOOK
OF
HORACE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Reflections of *Horace*, and the Judgments paſt in his Epiſtle to *Auguſtus*, ſeem'd ſo ſeaſonable to the preſent Times, that I could not help applying them to the uſe of my own Country. The Author thought them conſiderable enough to addreſs them to his Prince; whom he paints with all the great and good qualities of a Monarch, upon whom the Romans depended for the Encreaſe of an *Abſolute Empire*. But to make the Poem entirely Engliſh, I was willing to add one or two of thoſe which contribute to the Happineſs of a *Free People*, and are more conſiſtent with the Welfare of *our Neighbours*.

This Epiſtle will ſhow the learned World to have fallen into Two miſtakes: one, that *Auguſtus was a Patron of Poets in general*; whereas he not only prohibited all but the Beſt Writers to name him, but recommended that Care even to the Civil Magiſtrate: *Admonebat Praetores, ne paterentur Nomen ſuum obſolefieri*, etc. The other, that this Piece was only a *general Diſcourſe of Poetry*; whereas it was an *Apology for the Poets*, in order to render *Auguſtus* more their Patron. *Horace* here pleads the Cauſe of his Cotemporaries, firſt againſt the Taſte of the *Town*, whoſe humour it was to magnify the Authors of the preceding Age; ſecondly againſt the *Court* and *Nobi-*

lity, who encouraged only the Writers for the Theatre; and laſtly againſt the *Emperor* himſelf, who had conceived them of little Uſe to the Government. He ſhews (by a view of the Progreſs of Learning, and the Change of Taſte among the Romans) that the Introduction of the Polite Arts of *Greece* had given the Writers of his Time great advantages over their Predeceſſors; that their *Morals* were much improved, and the Licence of thoſe ancient Poets reſtrained: that *Satire* and *Comedy* were become more juſt and uſeful; that whatever extravagancies were left on the Stage, were owing to the *Ill Taſte* of the *Nobility*; that Poets, under due Regulations, were in many reſpects uſeful to the *State*, and concludes, that it was upon them the *Emperor* himſelf muſt depend, for his Fame with Poſterity.

We may farther learn from this Epiſtle, that *Horace* made his Court to this Great Prince by writing with a decent Freedom toward him, with a juſt Contempt of his low Flatterers, and with a manly Regard to his own Character. P.

EPISTOLA I.

Ad AUGUSTUM.

CUM tot [a] ſuſtineas et tanta negotia ſolus,
Res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes,
Legibus emendes; in [b] publica commoda peccem,
Si longo ſermone morer tua tempora, Caeſar.

[c] Romulus, et Liber pater, et cum Caſtore Pollux,
Poſt ingentia facta, [d] Deorum in templa recepti,
Dum terras hominumque colunt genus, aſpera bella
Componunt, agros adſignant, oppida condunt;
[e] Ploravere ſuis non reſpondere favorem
Speratum meritis. diram qui contudit Hydram,
Notaque fatali portenta labore ſubegit,
Comperit [f] invidiam ſupremo fine domari.

NOTES.

[a] *Book* ii. *Epiſt.* 1.] The Poet always riſes with his original; and very often, without. This whole Imitation is extremely noble and ſublime.

VER. 7. *Edward and Henry, etc.*] *Romulus, et Liber Pater, etc.* Horace very judiciouſly praiſes Auguſtus for the colonies he founded, not for the victories he won; and therefore compares him, not to thoſe who deſolated,

EPISTLE I.

To AUGUSTUS.

WHile you, great Patron of Mankind! [a] ſuſtain
The balanc'd World, and open all the Main;
Your Country, chief, in Arms abroad defend,
At home, with Morals, Arts, and Laws amend;
[b] How ſhall the Muſe, from ſuch a Monarch, ſteal
An hour, and not defraud the Public Weal?
[c] Edward and Henry, now the Boaſt of Fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more [d] ſacred Name,
After a Life of gen'rous Toils endur'd,
The Gaul ſubdu'd, or Property ſecur'd,
Ambition humbled, mighty Cities ſtorm'd,
Or Laws eſtabliſh'd, and the world reform'd;
[e] Clos'd their long Glories with a ſigh, to find
Th' unwilling Gratitude of baſe mankind!
All human Virtue, to its lateſt breath,
[f] Finds Envy never conquer'd, but by Death.

NOTES.

but to thoſe who civilized mankind. The imitation wants this grace: and, for a very obvious reaſon, could not aim at it.

VER. 13. *Clos'd their long Glories with a ſigh,*] The expreſſion is extremely beautiful; and the *ploravere* judiciouſly placed.

VER. 16. *Finds envy never conquer'd, etc.*] It hath been

[g] Urit enim fulgore ſuo, qui praegravat artes

Infra ſe poſitas: extinctus amabitur idem.

[h] Praeſenti tibi *maturos* largimur honores,

[i] Jurandaſque tuum per numen ponimus aras,

[k] *Nil oriturum* alias, *nil ortum tale* fatentes.

Sed tuus hoc populus ſapiens et juſtus in uno,

[*] *Te noſtris ducibus, te Graiis* anteferendo,

Caetera nequaquam ſimili ratione modoque

NOTES.

the common practice of thoſe amongſt us, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the learned world, to aſcribe the ill treatment they meet with, from thoſe they endeavour to oblige, to ſo bad a cauſe as *envy*. But ſurely without reaſon; for we find our Countrymen of the ſame candid diſpoſition which Socrates, in the *Euthyphro* of Plato, aſcribes to the Athenians of his time, *They are well content* (ſays he) *to allow the Pretenſions of reputed eminence; it is only when a man will write, and preſume to give a proof of it, that they begin to grow angry.* And how readily do we allow the reputation of eminence, in all the Arts, to thoſe whoſe modeſty has made them decline giving us a ſpecimen of it in any. A temper ſurely very diſtant from envy. We ought not then to aſcribe that violent ferment good men are apt to work themſelves into, and the ſtruggle they make to ſuppreſs the reputation

The great Alcides, ev'ry Labour paſt,
Had ſtill this Monſter to ſubdue at laſt.
[g] Sure fate of all, beneath whoſe riſing ray
Each ſtar of meaner merit fades away!
Oppreſs'd we feel the beam directly beat,
Thoſe Suns of Glory pleaſe not till they ſet.
To thee, the World its preſent homage pays,
The Harveſt early, [h] but mature the praiſe:
Great Friend of LIBERTY! in *Kings* a Name
Above all Greek, above all Roman Fame*:
Whoſe Word is Truth, as ſacred and rever'd,
[i] As Heav'n's own Oracles from Altars heard.
Wonder of Kings! like whom, to mortal eyes
[k] None e'er has riſen, and none e'er ſhall riſe.
Juſt in one inſtance, be it yet confeſt
Your People, Sir, are partial in the reſt:

NOTES.

of him who pretends to give a proof of what they are ſo willing to take for granted, to any thing but an eager concern for the public welfare. This, nothing better ſecures than the early damping that dangerous thing, Popularity; which when joined to what is as eaſily abuſed, great Talents, may be productive of, one does not know what, miſchief. SCRIBL.

VER. 17. *The great Alcides,*] This inſtance has not the ſame grace here as in the original, where it comes in well after thoſe of Romulus, Bacchus, Caſtor, and Pollux, tho' aukwardly after Edward and Henry. But it was for the ſake of the beautiful thought in the next line; which, yet, does not equal the force of his original.

Aeſtimat; et, niſi quae terris ſemota ſuiſque
Temporibus defuncta videt, faſtidit et odit:
[l] Sic fautor *veterum*, ut tabulas peccare vetantes
Quas bis quinque viri ſanxerunt, foedera regum,
Vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis,
Pontificum libros, annoſa volumina Vatum,
[m] Dictitet Albano Muſas in monte locutas.

Si, quia [n] Graecorum ſunt antiquiſſima quaeque
Scripta vel optima, Romani penſantur eadem
Scriptores trutina; non eſt quod multa loquamur:
Nil intra eſt oleam, nil extra eſt in nuce duri.
Venimus ad ſummum fortunae: *pingimus*, atque
[o] *Pſallimus*, et [p] *luctamur Achivis doctius unctis*.
Si [q] meliora dies, ut vina, poemata reddit;
Scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus.
Scriptor ab hinc annos centum qui decidit, inter
Perfectos vereſque referri debet, an inter
Viles atque novos? excludat jurgia finis.

NOTES.

VER. 38. *And beaſtly Skelton, etc.*] Skelton, Poet Laureat to Hen. VIII. a volume of whoſe verſes has been lately reprinted, conſiſting almoſt wholly of ribaldry, obſcenity, and ſcurrilous language. P.

Foes to all living worth except your own,
And Advocates for folly dead and gone.
Authors, like coins, grow dear as they grow old;
It is the ruſt we value, not the gold.
[l] Chaucer's worſt ribaldry is learn'd by rote,
And beaſtly Skelton Heads of houſes quote:
One likes no language but the Faery Queen;
A Scot will fight for Chriſt's Kirk o' the Green;
And each true Briton is to Ben ſo civil,
[m] He ſwears the Muſes met him at the Devil.
Tho' juſtly [n] Greece her eldeſt ſons admires,
Why ſhould not We be wiſer than our ſires?
In ev'ry Public virtue we excell;
We build, we paint, [o] we ſing, we dance as well,
And [p] learned Athens to our art muſt ſtoop,
Could ſhe behold us tumbling thro' a hoop.
If [q] Time improve our Wit as well as Wine,
Say at what age a Poet grows divine?
Shall we, or ſhall we not, account him ſo,
Who dy'd, perhaps, an hundred years ago?
End all diſpute; and fix the year preciſe
When Britiſh bards begin t' immortalize?

NOTES.

VER. 40. *Chriſt's Kirk o' the Green*;] A Ballad made by a King of Scotland. P.

VER. 42. *met him at the Devil*] The Devil Tavern, where Ben Johnſon held his Poetical Club. P.

Eſt vetus atque probus, [r] centum qui perficit annos.
Quid? qui deperiit minor uno menſe vel anno,
Inter quos referendus erit? [s] veteresne poetas,
An quos et praeſens et poſtera reſpuat aetas?
Iſte quidem veteres inter ponetur [t] *honeſte*,
Qui vel menſe brevi, vel toto eſt junior anno.
Utor permiſſo, caudaeque pilos ut [v] equinae
Paulatim vello: et demo unum, demo et item unum;
Dum cadat elusus ratione [w] ruentis acervi,
Qui redit in [x] *faſtos*, et virtutem aeſtimat annis,
Miraturque nihil, niſi quod [y] *Libitina* facravit.
[z] Ennius et *ſapiens*, et *fortis*, et *alter Homerus*,
Ut critici dicunt, leviter curare videtur
Quo [a] *promiſſa* cadant, et *ſomnia Pythagorea*.

NOTES.

VER. 69. *Shakeſpear.*] Shakeſpear and Ben Johnſon may truly be ſaid not much to have thought of this Immortality, the one in many pieces compoſed in haſte for the Stage; the other in his latter works in general, which *Dryden* call'd his *Dotages*. P.

Ibid. *and ev'ry Playhouſe bill*] A ridicule on thoſe who talk of Shakeſpear, becauſe he is in faſhion; who, if they

" Who laſts a [r] century can have no flaw,
" I hold that Wit a Claſſic, good in law.
Suppoſe he wants a year, will you compound?
And ſhall we deem him [s] Ancient, right and ſound,
Or damn to all eternity at once,
At ninety nine, a Modern and a Dunce?
" We ſhall not quarrel for a year or two;
" By [t] courteſy of England, he may do.
Then, by the rule that made the [v] Horſe-tail bare,
I pluck out year by year, as hair by hair,
And melt [w] down Ancients like a heap of ſnow:
While you, to meaſure merits, look in [x] Stowe,
And eſtimating authors by the year,
Beſtow a Garland only on a [y] Bier.
[z] Shakeſpear (whom you and ev'ry Play-houſe bill
Style the divine, the matchleſs, what you will)
For gain, not glory, wing'd his roving flight,
And grew Immortal in his own deſpight.
Ben, old and poor, as little ſeem'd to heed
[a] The Life to come, in ev'ry Poet's Creed.

NOTES.

dared to do juſtice, either to their taſte or their conſcience, would own they liked *Durfey* better.

VER. 74. *The life to come, in ev'ry Poet's Creed.*]

Quo promiſſa cadant, et ſomnia Pythagorea.

The beauty of this ariſes from a circumſtance in Ennius's ſtory. But as this could not be imitated, our Poet endeavoured to equal it; and has ſucceeded.

[b] Naevius in manibus non eſt; at [c] mentibus haeret
Pene recens: [d] adeo ſanctum eſt vetus omne poema.
Ambigitur [e] quoties, uter utro ſit prior; aufert
Pacuvius docti famam ſenis, Accius alti:
Dicitur Afranî toga conveniſſe Menandro;
Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi
Vincere Caecilius gravitate, Terentius arte.
Hos ediſcit, et hos arcto ſtipata theatro
Spectat Roma potens; [f] habet hos numeratque poetas
Ad noſtrum tempus, Livî ſcriptoris ab aevo.
[g] Interdum vulgus rectum videt: eſt ubi peccat.
Si [h] veteres ita miratur laudatque poetas,

NOTES.

VER. 77. *Pindaric Art,*] which has much more merit than his Epic, but very unlike the Character, as well as Numbers, of Pindar. P.

VER. 81. *In all debates etc.*] The Poet has here put the bald cant of women and boys into extreme fine verſe. This is in ſtrict imitation of his Original, where the ſame impertinent and gratuitous criticiſm is admirably ridiculed.

VER. 85. *Shadwell haſty, Wycherly was ſlow.*] Nothing was leſs true than this particular: But the whole paragraph has a mixture of Irony, and muſt not altogether be taken for Horace's own Judgment, only the com-

Who now reads [b] Cowley? if he pleaſes yet,
His Moral pleaſes, not his pointed wit;
Forgot his Epic, nay Pindaric Art,
But ſtill [c] I love the language of his heart.
" Yet ſurely, [d] ſurely, theſe were famous men!
" What boy but hears the ſayings of old Ben?
" In all [e] debates where Critics bear a part,
" Not one but nods, and talks of Johnſon's Art,
" Of Shakeſpear's Nature, and of Cowley's Wit;
" How Beaumont's judgment check'd what Fletcher
" writ;
" How Shadwell haſty, Wycherly was ſlow;
" But, for the Paſſions, Southern ſure and Rowe.
" Theſe, [f] only theſe, ſupport the crouded ſtage,
" From eldeſt Heywood down to Cibber's age."
All this may be; the People's Voice is odd,
It is, and it is not, the voice of God.
To [h] Gammer Gurton if it give the bays,
And yet deny the Careleſs Huſband praiſe,

NOTES.

mon Chat of the pretenders to Criticiſm; in ſome things right, in others, wrong; as he tells us in his anſwer,

Interdum vulgus rectum videt: eſt ubi peccat. P.

—*haſty Shadwell and ſlow Wycherley*, is a line of Wilmot, Earl of Rocheſter; the ſenſe of which ſeems to have been generally miſtaken. It gives to each his epithet, not to deſign the *difference* of their talents, but the *number* of their productions.

VER. 91. *Gammer Gurton*] A piece of very low hu-

Ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet; errat:

Si quaedam nimis [i] *antique*, ſi pleraque [k] *dure*

Dicere cedit eos, [l] *ignave* multa fatetur;

Et ſapit, et mecum facit, et Jove judicat aequo.

[m] Non equidem inſector, *delendaque carmina* Livî

Eſſe reor, memini quae [n] *plagoſum* [o] *mihi parvo*

Orbilium dictare;

ſed emendata videri

Pulchraque, et exactis minimum diſtantia, miror:

NOTES.

mour, one of the firſt printed Plays in Engliſh, and therefore much valued by ſome Antiquaries. P.

Ibid. *To Gammer Gurton, And yet deny, etc.*] i. e. If they give the bays to one play becauſe it is *old*, and deny it to another as good, becauſe it is *new*; why then, I ſay, the Public acts a very fooliſh part.

VER. 97. *Spencer himſelf affects the Obſolete,*] This is certainly true; he extended, beyond all reaſon, that precept of Horace,

Obſcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferat in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum. etc.

Or ſay our Fathers never broke a rule;
Why then, I ſay, the Public is a fool.
But let them own, that greater Faults than we
They had, and greater Virtues, I'll agree.
Spenſer himſelf affects the [i] Obſolete,
And Sydney's verſe halts ill on [k] Roman feet:
Milton's ſtrong pinion now not Heav'n can bound,
Now Serpent-like, in [l] proſe he ſweeps the ground,
In Quibbles, Angel and Archangel join,
And God the Father turns a School-divine.
[m] Not that I'd lop the Beauties from his book,
Like [n] flaſhing Bentley with his deſp'rate hook,
Or damn all Shakeſpear, like th' affected Fool
At court, who hates whate'er he [o] read at ſchool.
But for the Wits of either Charles's days,
The Mob of Gentlemen who wrote with Eaſe;
Sprat, Carew, Sedley, and a hundred more,
(Like twinkling ſtars the Miſcellanies o'er)

NOTES.

VER. 98. *And Sydney's verſe halts ill on Roman feet:*] Sir Philip Sidney. He attempted to introduce the Roman hexameter and pentameter meaſure into Engliſh verſe. *Baif*, a french poet in the time of their Hen. II. had attempted the ſame thing before him, and with the ſame ſucceſs.

VER. 104. *his deſp'rate hook*] Alluding to the ſeveral paſſages of Milton, which Bentley has reprobated, by including within hooks, ſome with judgment, and ſome without.

Inter quae [p] *verbum emicuit* ſi forte *decorum*,
Si [q] *verſus* paulo *concinnior* unus et alter;
Injuſte *totum* ducit venitque poema.
[r] Indignor quidquam reprehendi, non quia craſſe
Compoſitum, illepideve putetur, ſed quia nuper;
Nec veniam antiquis, ſed honorem et praemia poſci.
[s] Recte necne *crocum floreſque* perambulet *Attae*
Fabula, ſi dubitem; clamant periiſſe pudorem
Cuncti pene *patres*: ea cum reprehendere coner,
Quae [t] *gravis Aeſopus*, quae doctus *Roſcius* egit.
Vel quia nil [v] rectum, niſi quod placuit ſibi, ducunt;
Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus, et, quae
Imberbi didicere, ſenes perdenda fateri.

NOTES.

VER. 113. *gleams thro' many a page,*] The image is taken from half-formed unripe lightening, which ſtreams along the ſky, and is juſt ſufficient to ſhew the deformity of thoſe black vapours to which it ſerves (as Milton expreſſes it) for a ſilver lining.

VER. 119. *On Avon's bank,*] At Stratford in Warwickſhire, where Shakeſpear had his birth. The thought of the Original is here infinitely improved. *Perambulet* is a low alluſion to the name and imperfections of *Atta*.

VER. 121. *One Tragic ſentence if I dare deride,*] When writers of our Author's rank have once effectually expoſed *turgid expreſſion*, and reduced it to its juſt value,

One Simile, that [p] ſolitary ſhines
In the dry deſert of a thouſand lines,
Or [q] lengthen'd Thought that gleams through many a page,
Has ſanctify'd whole poems for an age.
[r] I loſe my patience, and I own it too,
When works are cenſur'd, not as bad but new;
While if our Elders break all reaſon's laws,
Theſe fools demand not pardon, but Applauſe.
[s] On Avon's bank, where flow'rs eternal blow,
If I but aſk, if any weed can grow?
One Tragic ſentence if I dare deride
Which [t] Betterton's grave action dignify'd,
Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphaſis proclaims,
(Tho' but, perhaps, a muſter-roll of Names)
How will our Fathers riſe up in a rage,
And ſwear, all ſhame is loſt in George's Age!
You'd think [v] no Fools diſgrac'd the former reign,
Did not ſome grave Examples yet remain,

NOTES.

which, hitherto, the ſmall critics had miſtaken for the *ſublime*, theſe latter are now apt to ſuſpect all they do not underſtand, to be bombaſt: like the Idiot in Cervantes, who having been beat for not diſtinguiſhing between a Cur and a Greyhound, imagined every dog he met, to be a Cur-dog.

VER. 124. *A muſter roll of Names*,] An abſurd cuſtom of ſeveral Actors, to pronounce with emphaſis the meer *Proper Names* of Greeks or Romans, which (as they call it) *fill the mouth* of the Player. P.

Jam [w] *Saliare Numae carmen* qui laudat, et illud,

Quod mecum ignorat, ſolus vult ſcire videri;

Ingeniis non ille favet plauditque ſepultis,

Noſtra ſed impugnat, nos noſtraque lividus odit.

[x] Quod ſi tam Graecis *novitas* inviſa fuiſſet,

Quam nobis; quid nunc eſſet vetus? aut quid haberet,

Quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus uſus?

[y] Ut primum poſitis nugari Graecia bellis

Coepit, et in *vitium fortuna labier aequa*;

Nunc athletarum ſtudiis, nunc arſit [z] *equorum*;

NOTES.

VER. 129—130.] Much inferior to the original.

VER. 138. *By learned Critics, of the mighty Dead?*] A ridicule on the tribe of *learned Critics*, who think all writers but the ancient unworthy their care and attention. This came properly into a ſatire, whoſe ſubject is the unreaſonable fondneſs for antiquity in general.

VER. 140. *with Charles reſtor'd*;] He ſays, *reſtored*, becauſe the luxury he brought in, was only the revival of that practiſed in the reigns of his Father and Grandfather.

VER. 142. A Verſe of the Lord Lanſdown. P.

VER. 143. *In Horſemanſhip t'excell, And ev'ry flow'ry Courtier writ Romance.*] The Duke of Newcaſtle's book of Horſemanſhip: the Romance of *Partheniſſa*, by the

Who ſcorn a Lad ſhould teach his father ſkill,
And, having once been wrong, will be ſo ſtill.
He, who to ſeem more deep than you or I,
Extols old Bards, [w] or Merlin's Prophecy,
Miſtake him not; he envies, not admires,
And to debaſe the Sons, exalts the Sires.
[z] Had ancient times conſpir'd to diſ-allow
What then was new, what had been ancient now?
Or what remain'd, ſo worthy to be read
By learned Critics, of the mighty Dead?
[y] In Days of Eaſe, when now the weary Sword
Was ſheath'd, and *Luxury* with *Charles* reſtor'd;
In ev'ry taſte of foreign Courts improv'd,
"All, by the King's Example, liv'd and lov'd."
Then Peers grew proud in [z] Horſemanſhip t'excell,
New-market's Glory roſe, as Britain's fell;
The Soldier breath'd the Gallantries of France,
And ev'ry ſhow'ry Courtier writ Romance.

NOTES.

Earl of Orrery, and moſt of the French Romances tranſlated by *Perſons of Quality*. P.

VER. 146. *And ev'ry ſhow'ry Courtier writ Romance.*] A kind of heroical Romances, whoſe ſubject was ſome celebrated ſtory of antiquity. In theſe voluminous extravagancies, *love and honour* ſupplied the place of *life and manners*, which were ſcarce ever thought of till Mr. De Marivaux in France, and Mr. Fielding in England introduced this ſpecies of fable: and, by inriching it with the beſt part of the comic art, may be ſaid to have brought it to perfection.

[a] Marmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit;

Suſpendit [b] picta vultum mentemque tabella;

Nunc [c] tibicinibus, nunc eſt gaviſa tragoedis:

[d] Sub nutrice puella velut ſi luderet infans,

Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit.

Quid placet, aut odio eſt, quod non mutabile credas?

Hoc paces habuere bonae, ventique ſecundi.

[e] Romae dulce diu fuit et ſolemne, recluſa

Mane domo vigilare, clienti promere jura;

Scriptos [g] nominibus rectis expendere nummos;

[f] *Majores* audire, minori dicere, per quae

Creſcere res poſſet, minui damnoſa libido.

NOTES.

VER. 149. *Lely on animated Canvas ſtole The ſleepy Eye, etc.*] This was the Characteriſtic of this excellent Colouriſt's expreſſion; who was an exceſſive Manierest.

VER. 153. *On each enervate ſtring, etc.*] The Siege of Rhodes by Sir William Davenant, the firſt Opera ſung in England. P.

Then [a] Marble, ſoften'd into life, grew warm,
And yielding Metal flow'd to human form:
Lely on [b] animated Canvas ſtole
The ſleepy Eye, that ſpoke the melting ſoul.
No wonder then, when all was Love and ſport,
The willing Muſes were debauch'd at Court:
On [c] each enervate ſtring they taught the note
To pant, or tremble thro' an Eunuch's throat.
But [d] Britain, changeful as a Child at play,
Now calls in Princes, and now turns away.
Now Whig, now Tory, what we lov'd we hate;
Now all for Pleaſure, now for Church and State;
Now for Prerogative, and now for Laws;
Effects unhappy! from a Noble Cauſe.
[e] Time was, a ſober Engliſhman wou'd knock
His ſervants up, and riſe by five o'clock,
Inſtruct his Family in ev'ry rule,
And ſend his Wife to church, his Son to ſchool.
To [f] worſhip like his Fathers, was his care;
To teach their frugal Virtues to his Heir;
To prove, that Luxury could never hold;
And place, on good [g] Security, his Gold.

NOTES.

VER. 158. *Now all for Pleaſure, now for Church and State*;] The firſt half of Charles the Second's Reign was paſſed in an abandoned diſſoluteneſs of manners; the other half, in factious diſputes about popiſh plots and French prerogative.

Mutavit mentem populus levis, [h] et calet uno

Scribendi ſtudio: puerique patreſque ſeveri

Fronde comas vincti cœnant, et carmina dictant.

Ipſe ego, qui nullos me affirmo ſcribere verſus,

Invenior [i] Parthis *mendacior*; et prius orto

Sole vigil, calamum et chartas et ſcrinia poſco.

[k] Navem agere *ignarus* navis timet: abrotonum aegro

Non audet, niſi qui *didicit*, dare: quod *medicorum* eſt,

Promittunt [l] medici: tractant fabrilia fabri:

[m] Scribimus indocti doctique poemata paſſim.

[n] Hic error tamen et levis haec inſania, quantas

NOTES.

VER. 180. *to ſhew our Wit.*] The force of this conſiſts in the ambiguity.—To ſhew how conſtant we are to our reſolutions—or, to ſhew what fine verſes we can make.

VER. 181. *He ſerv'd etc.*] To the ſimple elegance of the original, the Poet has here added great ſpirit and vi-

Now times are chang'd, and one [k] Poetic Itch
Has ſeiz'd the Court and City, poor and rich:
Sons, Sires, and Grandſires, all will wear the bays,
Our Wives read Milton, and our Daughters Plays,
To Theatres, and to Rehearſals throng,
And all our Grace at table is a Song.
I, who ſo oft renounce the Muſes, [l] lye,
Not —'s ſelf e'er tells more *Fibs* than I;
When ſick of Muſe, our follies we deplore,
And promiſe our beſt Friends to rhyme no more;
We wake next morning in a raging fit,
And call for pen and ink to ſhow our Wit.

[k] He ſerv'd a 'Prenticeſhip, who ſets up ſhop;
Ward try'd on Puppies, and the Poor, his Drop;
Ev'n [l] Radcliff's Doctors travel firſt to France,
Nor dare to practiſe till they've learn'd to dance.
Who builds a Bridge that never drove a pile?
(Should Ripley venture, all the world would ſmile)
But [m] thoſe who cannot write, and thoſe who can,
All rhyme, and ſcrawl, and ſcribble, to a man.

Yet, Sir, [n] reflect, the miſchief is not great;
Theſe Madmen never hurt the Church or State:

NOTES.

vacity, without departing from the fidelity of a tranſlation.

VER. 182. *Ward*] A famous Empiric, whoſe Pill and Drop had ſeveral ſurprizing effects, and were one of the principal ſubjects of writing and converſation at this time. P.

Virtutes habeat, ſic collige: vatis ° *avarus*

Non temere eſt animus: ᵖ verſus amat, hoc ſtudet unum;

Detrimenta, ᵠ *fugas* ſervorum, *incendia* ridet;

Non ʳ *fraudem ſocio*, puerove incogitat ullam

Pupillo; vivit filiquis, et pane ſecundo ˢ;

ᵗ Militiae quamquam piger et malus, *utilis urbi*;

Si das hoc, parvis quoque rebus magna juvari.

ᵘ Os tenerum pueri balbumque poeta figurat;

NOTES.

VER. 201. *Of little uſe, etc.*] There is a poignancy in the following verſes, which the original did not aim at, nor affect.

VER. 204. *And (tho' no Soldier)*] Horace had not acquitted himſelf much to his credit in this capacity *(non bene relicta parmula)* in the battle of Philippi. It is manifeſt he alludes to himſelf, in this whole account of a Poet's character; but with an intermixture of irony; *Vi-*

Sometimes the Folly benefits mankind;
And rarely [o] Av'rice taints the tuneful mind.
Allow him but his [p] plaything of a Pen,
He ne'er rebels, or plots, like other men:
[q] Flight of Caſhiers, or Mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no loſſes while the Muſe is kind.
To [r] cheat a Friend, or Ward, he leaves to Peter;
The good man heaps up nothing but mere metre,
Enjoys his Garden and his book in quiet;
And then—a perfect Hermit in his [s] diet.

Of little uſe the Man you may ſuppoſe,
Who ſays in verſe what others ſay in proſe;
Yet let me ſhow, a Poet's of ſome weight,
And ([t] tho' no Soldier) uſeful to the State.
[v] What will a Child learn ſooner than a ſong?
What better teach a Foreigner the tongue?
What's long or ſhort, each accent where to place,
And ſpeak in public with ſome ſort of grace.
I ſcarce can think him ſuch a worthleſs thing,
Unleſs he praiſe ſome Monſter of a King;

NOTES.

vit ſiliquis et pane ſecundo has a relation to his Epicuriſm; *Os tenerum pueri*, is ridicule: The nobler office of a Poet follows, *Torquet ab obſcoenis—Mox etiam pectus—Recte facta refert, etc.* which the Imitator has apply'd where he thinks it more due than to himſelf. He hopes to be pardoned, if, as he is ſincerely inclined to praiſe what deſerves to be praiſed, he arraigns what deſerves to be arraigned, in the 210, 211, and 212th Verſes. P.

Torquet [v] ab *obſcoenis* jam nunc ſermonibus aurem;

Mox etiam pectus praeceptis format amicis,

Aſperitatis, et invidiae corrector, et irae;

Recte facta refert; [x] orientia tempora notis

Inſtruit exemplis; [y] *inopem* ſolatur et *aegrum.*

Caſtis cum [z] pueris ignara puella mariti

NOTES.

VER. 226. *the Idiot and the Poor.*] A foundation for the maintenance of Idiots, and a fund for aſſiſting the Poor, by lending ſmall ſums of money on demand. P.

VER. 229. *Not but there are, etc.*] Nothing can be more truly humourous or witty than all that follows to ℣ 240. Yet the noble ſobriety of the original, or, at leaſt, the appearance of ſobriety, which is the ſame thing here, is of a taſte vaſtly ſuperior to it.

Or Virtue, or Religion turn to ſport,
To pleaſe a lewd, or unbelieving Court.
Unhappy Dryden!—In all Charles's days,
Roſcommon only boaſts unſpotted bays;
And in our own (excuſe ſome Courtly ſtains)
No whiter page than Addiſon remains.
He, [w] from the taſte obſcene reclaims our youth,
And ſets the Paſſions on the ſide of Truth,
Forms the ſoft boſom with the gentleſt art,
And pours each human Virtue in the heart.
Let Ireland tell, how Wit upheld her cauſe,
Her Trade ſupported, and ſupplied her Laws;
And leave on SWIFT this grateful verſe ingrav'd,
The Rights a Court attack'd, a Poet ſav'd.
Behold the hand that wrought a Nation's cure,
Stretch'd to [y] relieve the Idiot and the Poor,
Proud Vice to brand, or injur'd Worth adorn,
And [z] ſtretch the Ray to Ages yet unborn.
Not but there are, who merit other palms;
Hopkins and Sternhold glad the heart with [a] Pſalms:
The [a] Boys and Girls whom charity maintains,
Implore your help in theſe pathetic ſtrains:

NOTES.

VER. 230. *Sternhold.*] One of the verſifiers of the old ſinging pſalms. He was a Courtier, and Groom of the Robes to Hen. VIII. and of the Bedchamber to Edward VI. Fuller, in his *Church Hiſtory*, ſays he was eſteemed an *excellent Poet.*

Diſceret unde [b] *preces*, vatem ni Muſa dediſſet?
Poſcit opem chorus, et *praeſentia numina* ſentit;
Coeleſtes implorat aquas, docta prece blandus;
Avertit morbos, [c] *metuenda pericula* pellit;
Impetrat et *pacem*, et locupletem frugibus annum.
[d] Carmine Dî ſuperi placantur, carmine Manes.
[e] Agricolae priſci, fortes, parvoque beati,
Condita poſt frumenta, levantes tempore feſto
Corpus et ipſum animum ſpe finis dura ferentem,
Cum ſociis operum pueris et conjuge fida,
Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant,
Floribus et vino Genium memorem brevis aevi.
Feſcennina per hunc inventa licentia morem
[f] Verſibus alternis opprobria ruſtica fudit;
Libertaſque recurrentes accepta per annos
Luſit amabiliter: [g] donec jam ſaevus apertam
In rabiem coepit verti jocus, et per honeſtas
Ire domos impune minax. doluere cruento
Dente laceſſiti: fuit intactis quoque cura

NOTES.

VER. 241. *Our rural Anceſtors, etc.*] This is almoſt literal; and ſhews, that the beauty and ſpirit, ſo much ad-

How could Devotion [b] touch the country pews,
Unleſs the Gods beſtow'd a proper Muſe?
Verſe chears their leiſure, Verſe aſſiſts their work,
Verſe prays for peace, or ſings down [c] Pope and Turk.
The ſilenc'd Preacher yields to potent ſtrain,
And feels that grace his pray'r beſought in vain;
The bleſſing thrills thro' all the lab'ring throng,
And [d] Heav'n is won by Violence of Song.

Our [e] rural Anceſtors, with little bleſt,
Patient of labour when the end was reſt,
Indulg'd the day that hous'd their annual grain,
With feaſts, and off'rings, and a thankful ſtrain:
The joy their wives, their ſons, and ſervants ſhare,
Eaſe of their toil, and part'ners of their care:
The laugh, the jeſt, attendants on the bowl,
Smooth'd ev'ry brow, and open'd ev'ry ſoul:
With growing years the pleaſing Licence grew,
And [f] Taunts alternate innocently flew.
But Times corrupt, and [g] Nature, ill-inclin'd,
Produc'd the point that left a ſting behind;
Till friend with friend, and families at ſtrife,
Triumphant Malice rag'd thro' private life.
Who felt the wrong, or fear'd it, took th' alarm,
Appeal'd to Law, and Juſtice lent her arm.

NOTES.

mired in theſe Poems, owe leſs to the liberty of imitating, than to the ſuperior genius of the imitator.

Conditione ſuper communi: [h] quin etiam lex

Poenaque lata, malo quae nollet carmine quemquam

Deſcribi. vertere modum, formidine fuſtis

Ad [i] *bene dicendum, delectandumque* redacti.

[k] Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes

Intulit agreſti Latio. ſic horridus ille

Defluxit [l] *numerus Saturnius*, et grave virus

Munditiae pepulere: ſed in longum tamen aevum

Manſerunt, hodieque manent, [m] *veſtigia ruris.*

Serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis;

Et poſt [n] *Punica bella* quietus quaerere coepit,

NOTES.

VER. 259. *Moſt warp'd to Flatt'ry's ſide, etc.*] Theſe two lines (notwithſtanding the reference) are an addition to the Original. They ſeemed neceſſary to compleat the Hiſtory of the riſe and progreſs of Wit; and, if attended to, will be ſeen to make much for the argument the Poet is upon, *viz.* the *recommendation of Poetry to the protection of the Magiſtrate.* And is, therefore, what Horace would have choſen to ſay, had he reflected on it.

VER. 263. *We conquer'd France, etc.*] The inſtance the Poet *here* gives, to anſwer that in the *Original*, is not ſo happy. However, it might be ſaid with truth, that our

At length, by wholſome [h] dread of ſtatutes bound,
The Poets learn'd to pleaſe, and not to wound:
Moſt warp'd to [i] Flatt'ry's ſide; but ſome, more nice,
Preſerv'd the freedom, and forbore the vice.
Hence Satire roſe, that juſt the medium hit,
And heals with Morals what it hurts with Wit.
[k] We conquer'd France, but felt our Captive's charms;
Her Arts victorious triumph'd o'er our Arms;
Britain to ſoft refinements leſs a foe,
Wit grew polite, and [l] Numbers learn'd to flow.
Waller was ſmooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full-reſounding line,
The long majeſtic March, and Energy divine.
Tho' ſtill ſome traces of our [m] ruſtic vein
And ſplay-foot verſe, remain'd, and will remain.
Late, very late, correctneſs grew our care,
When the tir'd Nation [n] breath'd from civil war.

NOTES.

Intrigues on the Continent brought us acquainted with the *provincial* Poets, and produced *Chaucer*. Only I wonder, when he had ſuch an example before him, of a Bard who ſo greatly poliſhed the ruſticity of his age, he did not uſe it to paraphraſe the ſenſe of

Defluxit numerus Saturnius, et grave virus
Munditiae pepulere:

VER. 267. *Waller was ſmooth;*] Mr. Waller, about this time with the Earl of Dorſet, Mr. Godolphin, and others, tranſlated the Pompey of Corneille; and the more correct French Poets began to be in reputation. P.

Quid [o] Sophocles et Theſpis et Aeſchylus utile ferrent:

Tentavit quoque rem, ſi digne vertere poſſet:
Et placuit ſibi, natura ſublimis et acer:
Nam [p] ſpirat tragicum ſatis, et feliciter audet:
Sed [q] turpem putat inſcite metuitque *lituram*.

Creditur, ex [r] *medio* quia res arceſſit, habere
Sudoris minimum; ſed habet *Comoedia* tanto
Plus oneris, quanto veniae minus. [s] aſpice, Plautus
Quo pacto [t] *partes tutetur* amantis ephebi,
Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut inſidioſi:
Quantus ſit Doſſennus [v] *edacibus in paraſitis*;
Quam [w] *non aſtricto* percurrat pulpita *ſocco*.
Geſſit enim [x] nummum in loculos demittere; poſt hoc
Securus, cadat an recto ſtet fabula talo.

Quem tulit ad ſcenam [y] ventoſo gloria curru,

NOTES.

VER. 290. *Aſtræa*,] A Name taken by Mrs. Behn, Authoreſs of ſeveral obſcene Plays, *etc.* P.

Ibid. *The ſtage how looſely does Aſtræa tread*,] The ſta

Exact [o] Racine, and Corneille's noble fire,
Show'd us that France had ſomething to admire.
Not but the [p] Tragic ſpirit was our own,
And full in Shakeſpear, fair in Otway ſhone:
But Otway fail'd to poliſh or refine,
And [q] fluent Shakeſpear ſcarce effac'd a line.
Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The laſt and greateſt Art, the Art to blot.
Some doubt, if equal pains, or equal fire
The [r] humbler Muſe of Comedy require.
But in known Images of life, I gueſs
The labour greater, as th' indulgence leſs [s].
Obſerve how ſeldom ev'n the beſt ſucceed:
Tell me if [t] Congreve's Fools are Fools indeed?
What pert, low Dialogue has Farqu'ar writ!
How Van wants grace, who never wanted wit!
The ſtage how [v] looſely does Aſtræa tread,
Who fairly puts all Characters to bed!
And idle Cibber, how he breaks the laws,
To make poor Pinky [w] eat with vaſt applauſe!
But fill their [x] purſe, our Poet's work is done,
Alike to them, by Pathos or by Pun.
O you! whom [y] Vanity's light bark conveys
On Fame's mad voyage by the wind of praiſe,

NOTES.

metaphor of *non aſtricto*, greatly improved by the happy ambiguity of the word *looſely*

VER. 296. *O you! whom Vanity's light bark conveys,*

Exanimat lentus ſpectator, ſedulus inflat:
Sic leve, ſic parvum eſt, animum quod laudis avarum
Subruit, ac reficit: [z] valeat res ludicra, ſi me
Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.
[a] Saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poetam;
Quod numero plures, virtute et honore minores,
Indocti, ſtolidique, et [b] depugnare parati
Si diſcordet eques, media inter carmina poſcunt
Aut [c] *urſum* aut *pugiles*: his nam plebecula gaudet.
Verum [d] *equitis* quoque jam migravit ab *aure* voluptas
Omnis, ad *incertos oculos*, et gaudia vana.
Quatuor aut plures aulaea premuntur in horas;
Dum fugiunt [e] *equitum* turmae, peditumque catervae:
Mox trahitur manibus *regum* fortuna retortis;

NOTES.

The metaphor is fine, but inferior to the Original, in many reſpects.

ventoſo gloria curru,

has a happy air of ridicule heightened by its alluſion to the Roman Triumph. It has a great beauty too, taken in a more ſerious light, as repreſenting the Poet a *Slave* to Fame or *Glory*,

Quem tulit ad ſcenam—Gloria.

With what a ſhifting gale your courſe you ply,
For ever ſunk too low, or born too high!
Who pants for glory finds but ſhort repoſe,
A breath revives him, or a breath o'erthrows.
[a] Farewell the ſtage! if juſt as thrives the play,
The ſilly bard grows fat, or falls away.
[a] There ſtill remains, to mortify a Wit,
The many-headed Monſter of the Pit:
A ſenſeleſs, worthleſs, and unhonour'd croud;
Who, [b] to diſturb their betters mighty proud,
Clatt'ring their ſticks before ten lines are ſpoke,
Call for the Farce, [c] the Bear, or the Black-joke.
What dear delight to Britons Farce affords!
Ever the taſte of Mobs, but now [d] of Lords;
(Taſte, that eternal wanderer, which flies
From heads to ears, and now from ears to eyes.)
The Play ſtands ſtill; damn action and diſcourſe,
Back fly the ſcenes, and enter foot * and horſe;
Pageants on pageants, in long order drawn,
Peers, Heralds, Biſhops, Ermin, Gold and Lawn;

NOTES.

as was the cuſtom in their triumphs. In other reſpects it has the preference. It is more juſt. For a Poet makes his firſt entrance on the ſtage not, immediately, to *Triumph*, but to *try his Fortune*. However,

Who pants for Glory, etc.

is much ſuperior to the Original.

VER. 313. *From heads to ears, and now from ears to eyes.*] From *Plays* to *Operas*, and from Operas to *Pantomimes*.

Eſſeda feſtinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves;
Captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus.
[f] Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus; ſeu
Diverſum confuſa genus panthera camelo,
Sive [g] *elephas albus* vulgi converteret ora.
Spectaret *populum* ludis attentius ipſis,
Ut ſibi praebentem mimo ſpectacula plura:
Scriptores autem [h] narrare putaret *aſello*
Fabellam ſurdo. nam quae [i] pervincere voces
Evaluere ſonum, referunt quem noſtra theatra?
[k] *Garganum mugire* putes *nemus*, aut *mare Tuſcum.*
Tanto cum ſtrepitu ludi ſpectantur, et artes,
[l] *Divitiaeque peregrinae: quibus* [m] *oblitus actor*
Cum ſtetit in ſcena, concurrit dextera laevae.
Dixit adhuc aliquid? nil ſane. Quid placet ergo?
[n] Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno.
Ac ne forte putes me, quae facere ipſe recuſem,
Cum recte tractent alii, laudare maligne;

NOTES.

VER. 319. *Old Edward's Armour beams on Cibber's breaſt.*] The Coronation of Henry VIII. and Queen Anne Boleyn, in which the Playhouſes vied with each other to repreſent all the pomp of a Coronation. In this noble

The Champion too! and, to complete the jeſt,
Old Edward's Armour beams on Cibber's breaſt.
With [f] laughter ſure Democritus had dy'd,
Had he beheld an Audience gape ſo wide.
Let Bear or [g] Elephant be e'er ſo white,
The people, ſure, the people are the ſight!
Ah luckleſs [h] Poet! ſtretch thy lungs and roar,
That Bear or Elephant ſhall heed thee more;
While all its [i] throats the Gallery extends,
And all the Thunder of the Pit aſcends!
Loud as the Wolves, on [k] Orcas' ſtormy ſteep,
Howl to the roarings of the Northern deep.
Such is the ſhout, the long-applauding note,
At Quin's high plume, or Oldfield's [l] petticoat;
Or when from Court a birth-day ſuit beſtow'd,
Sinks the [m] loſt Actor in the tawdry load.
Booth enters—hark! the Univerſal peal!
"But has he ſpoken?" Not a ſyllable.
What ſhook the ſtage, and made the people ſtare?
[n] Cato's long Wig, flow'r'd gown, and lacquer'd chair.

Yet leſt you think I railly more than teach,
Or praiſe malignly Arts I cannot reach,

NOTES.

contention, the Armour of one of the Kings of England was borrowed from the Tower, to dreſs the Champion. P.

VER. 328. *Orcas' ſtormy ſteep.*] The fartheſt Northern Promontory of Scotland, oppoſite to the Orcades. P.

Ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur
Ire poeta; [o] meum qui pectus *inaniter* angit,
Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
Ut magus; et modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis.
[p] Verum age, et his, qui se *lectori* credere malunt,
Quam *spectatoris* fastidia ferre superbi,
Curam impende brevem: si [q] munus Apolline dignum
Vis *complere libris*; et vatibus addere calcar,
Ut studio majore petant Helicona virentem.
[r] Multa quidem nobis facimus mala saepe poetae,
(Ut vineta egomet caedam mea) cum tibi librum
[s] *Solicito* damus, aut *fesso*: cum laedimur, [t] *unum*

NOTES.

VER. 347. *To Thebes, to Athens, etc.*] i. e. is equally knowing in the manners of the most different people; and has the skill to employ those manners with decorum.

Let me for once preſume t'inſtruct the times,
To know the Poet from the Man of rhymes:
'Tis he, [o] who gives my breaſt a thouſand pains,
Can make me feel each Paſſion that he feigns;
Inrage, compoſe, with more than magic Art,
With Pity, and with Terror, tear my heart;
And ſnatch me, o'er the earth, or thro' the air,
To Thebes, to Athens, when he will, and where.
[p] But not this part of the Poetic ſtate
Alone, deſerves the favour of the Great:
Think of thoſe Authors, Sir, who would rely
More on a Reader's ſenſe, than Gazer's eye.
Or who ſhall wander where the Muſes ſing?
Who climb their mountain, or who taſte their ſpring?
How ſhall we fill [q] a Library with Wit,
When Merlin's Cave is half unfurniſh'd yet?
My Liege! why Writers little claim your thought,
I gueſs; and, with their leave, will tell the fault:
We [r] Poets are (upon a Poet's word)
Of all mankind, the creatures moſt abſurd:
The [s] ſeaſon, when to come, and when to go,
To ſing, or ceaſe to ſing, we never know;

NOTES.

VER. 354. *a Library*] *Munus Apolline dignum.* The Palatine Library then building by Auguſtus. P.

VER. 355. *Merlin's Cave*] A Building in the Royal Garden of Richmond, where is a ſmall, but choice Collection of Books. P.

Si quis *amicorum* eſt auſus reprendere *verſum:*
Cum loca jam [r] recitata revolvimus *irrevocati:*
Cum [w] lamentamur non *apparere* labores
Noſtros, et *tenui* deducta poemata *filo;*
Cum [x] ſperamus eo rem venturam, ut, ſimul atque
Carmina reſcieris nos fingere, commodus ultro
Arceſſas, et egere vetes, et *ſcribere cogas.*
Sed tamen eſt [y] *operae precium* cognoſcere, *quales*
Aedituos habeat belli ſpectata domique
Virtus, [z] *indigno* non committenda *poetae.*
[a] Gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille
Choerilus, incultis qui verſibus et male natis
Rettulit acceptos, regale numiſma, Philippos.
Sed veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt
Atramenta, fere ſcriptores carmine foedo
Splendida facta linunt. idem rex ille, poema
Qui tam ridiculum tam care prodigus emit,
Edicto vetuit, ne quis *ſe* praeter Apellem
Pingeret, aut alius Lyſippo duceret aera
Fortis [b] *Alexandri vultum ſimulantia.* quod ſi
Judicium ſubtile videndis artibus illud
Ad libros et ad haec Muſarum dona vocares;
[c] Boeotum in craſſo jurares aere natum.

And if we will recite nine hours in ten,
You loſe your patience, juſt like other men.
Then too we hurt ourſelves, when to defend
A [t] ſingle verſe, we quarrel with a friend;
Repeat [v] unaſk'd; lament, the [w] Wit's too fine
For vulgar eyes, and point out ev'ry line.
But moſt, when ſtraining with too weak a wing,
We needs will write Epiſtles to the King;
And [x] from the moment we oblige the town,
Expect a place, or penſion from the Crown;
Or dubb'd Hiſtorians by expreſs command,
T' enroll your triumphs o'er the ſeas and land,
Be call'd to Court to plan ſome work divine,
As once for Louis, Boileau and Racine.

Yet [y] think, great Sir! (ſo many Virtues ſhown)
Ah think, what Poet beſt may make them known?
Or chuſe at leaſt ſome Miniſter of Grace,
Fit to beſtow the [z] Laureat's weighty place.

[a] Charles, to late times to be tranſmitted fair,
Aſſign'd his figure to Bernini's care;
And great [b] Naſſau to Kneller's hand decreed
To fix him graceful on the bounding Steed;
So well in paint and ſtone they judg'd of merit:
But Kings in Wit may want diſcerning Spirit.
The Hero William, and the Martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one penſion'd Quarles;
Which made old Ben, and ſurly Dennis ſwear,
"No Lord's anointed, but a [c] Ruffian Bear.

[*At neque dedecorant tua de ſe judicia, atque*
Munera, quae multa dantis cum laude tulerunt,
Dilecti tibi Virgilius Variuſque poetae;]

Nec magis expreſſi [d] vultus per ahenea ſigna,
Quam per vatis opus mores animique virorum
Clarorum apparent. nec ſermones ego mallem
Repentes per humum, [e] quam *res* componere *geſtas*,
Terrarumque [f] ſitus et flumina dicere, et arces
Montibus impoſitas, et [g] *barbara regna*; tuiſque
Auſpiciis *totum* [h] *confecta duella* per *orbem*,
Clauſtraque [h] cuſtodem *pacis* cohibentia Janum,
Et [i] formidatam *Parthis*, te principe, Romam:
Si quantum cuperem, poſſem quoque. ſed neque parvum
[k] Carmen *majeſtas* recipit *tua*; nec meus audet
Rem tentare pudor, quem vires ferre recuſant.

NOTES.

VER. 405. *And I'm not us'd to Panegyric ſtrains*;] Archbiſhop *Tillotſon* hath ſaid, "That ſatire and invective were "the eaſieſt kind of wit, becauſe almoſt any degree of it "will ſerve to abuſe and find fault. For wit (ſays he) is "a keen inſtrument, and every one can cut and gaſh with "it. But to carve a beautiful image and poliſh it, re"quires great art and dexterity. To praiſe any thing "well, is an argument of much more wit than to abuſe; "a little wit, and a great deal of ill-nature, will furniſh "a man for ſatire, but the greateſt inſtance of wit is to "commend well." Thus far this candid Prelate. And I, in my turn, might as well ſay, that Satire was the moſt difficult, and Panegyric the eaſieſt thing in nature; for

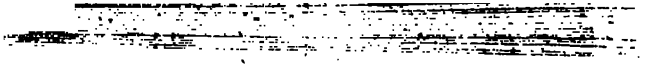
Not with ſuch [d] majeſty, ſuch bold relief,
The Forms auguſt, of King, or conqu'ring Chief,
E'er ſwell'd on marble; as in verſe have ſhin'd
(In poliſh'd verſe) the Manners and the Mind.
Oh! could I mount on the Mæonian wing,
Your [e] Arms, your Actions, your Repoſe to ſing!
What [f] ſeas you travers'd, and what fields you fought!
Your Country's Peace, how oft, how dearly bought!
How [g] barb'rous rage ſubſided at your word,
And Nations wonder'd while they dropp'd the ſword!
How, when you nodded, o'er the land and deep,
[h] Peace ſtole her wing, and wrapt the world in ſleep;
'Till earth's extremes your mediation own,
And [i] Aſia's Tyrants tremble at your Throne—
But [k] Verſe, alas! your Majeſty diſdains;
And I'm not us'd to Panegyric ſtrains:

NOTES.

that any barber-ſurgeon can curl and ſhave, and give coſmetic-waſhes for the ſkin; but it requires the abilities of an Anatomiſt to diſſect and lay open the whole interior of the human frame. But the truth is, theſe ſimilitudes prove nothing, but the good fancy, or the ill judgment of the uſer. The one is juſt as eaſy to do *ill*, and as difficult to do *well* as the other. In our Author's *Eſſay on the Characters of Men*, the Encomium on Lord Cobham, and the ſatire on Lord Wharton, are the equal efforts of the ſame great genius. There is one advantage indeed in Satire over Panegyric, which every body has taken notice of, that it is more *readily received*; but this does not ſhew that it is more *eaſily written*.

Sedulitas autem [l] *ſtulte*, quem *diligit*, urget;
Praecipue cum ſe *numeris* commendat et arte.
Diſcit enim citius, meminitque libentius illud
Quod *quis* [m] *deridet*, quam quod *probat* et *veneratur*.
Nil moror [n] officium, quod me gravat: ac neque *ficto*
In [o] *pejus* vultu proponi cereus uſquam,
Nec prave factis decorari verſibus opto:
Ne [p] rubeam *pingui* donatus *munere*, et una
Cum [q] ſcriptore meo capſa porrectus aperta,
Deferar in vicum vendentem thus et odores,
Et piper, et quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis.

The Zeal of [l] Fools offends at any time,
But moſt of all, the Zeal of Fools in rhyme.
Beſides, a fate attends on all I write,
That when I aim at praiſe, they ſay [m] I bite.
A vile [n] Encomium doubly ridicules:
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools.
If true, a [o] woful likeneſs; and if lyes,
" Praiſe undeſerv'd is ſcandal in diſguiſe:"
Well may he [p] bluſh, who gives it, or receives;
And when I flatter, let my dirty leaves
(Like [q] Journals, Odes, and ſuch forgotten things
As Euſden, Philips, Settle, writ of Kings)
Cloath ſpice, line trunks, or flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho.



THE SECOND EPISTLE OF THE SECOND BOOK OF HORACE.

Ludentis ſpeciem dabit, et torquebitur. Hor.

EPISTOLA II.

FLORE, bono claroque fidelis amice Neroni,

[b] Si quis forte velit puerum tibi vendere natum
Tibure vel Gabiis, et tecum ſic agat: " Hic et
" Candidus, et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos,
" Fiet eritque tuus nummorum millibus octo;
" Verna miniſteriis ad nutus aptus heriles;
" Litterulis Graecis imbutus, idoneus arti
" Cuilibet: argilla quidvis imitaberis uda:
" Quin etiam canet indoctum, ſed dulce bibenti.
" Multa fidem promiſſa levant, ubi plenius aequo
" Laudat venales, qui vult extrudere, merces.
" Res urget me nulla: meo ſum paupere in aere.
" Nemo hoc mangonum faceret tibi: non temere a
" me

NOTES.

VER. 4. *This Lad, Sir, is of Blois:*] A Town in Beauce, where the French tongue is ſpoken in great purity.

VER. 15. *But, Sir, to you, with what would I not part?*]

EPISTLE II.

DEAR Col'nel, COBHAM's and your country's Friend!
You love a Verſe, take ſuch as I can ſend.
[b] A Frenchman comes, preſents you with his Boy,
Bows and begins—"This Lad, Sir, is of Blois:
"Obſerve his ſhape how clean! his locks how curl'd!
"My only ſon, I'd have him ſee the world:
"His French is pure; his Voice too—you ſhall hear.
"Sir, he's your ſlave, for twenty pound a year.
"Mere wax as yet, you faſhion him with eaſe,
"Your Barber, Cook, Upholſt'rer, what you pleaſe:
"A perfect genius at an Opera-ſong—
"To ſay too much, might do my honour wrong.
"Take him with all his virtues, on my word;
"His whole ambition was to ſerve a Lord;
"But, Sir, to you, with what would I not part?
"Tho' faith, I fear, 'twill break his Mother's heart.
"Once (and but once) I caught him in a lye,
"And then, unwhipp'd, he had the grace to cry:
"The fault he has I fairly ſhall reveal,
"(Cou'd you o'erlook but that) it is, to ſteal.

NOTES.

The numbers well expreſs the unwillingneſs of parting with what one can ill ſpare.

" Quivis ferret idem: ſemel hic ceſſavit, et (ut fit)
" In ſcalis latuit metuens pendentis habenae:
" Des nummos, excepta nihil te ſi *fuga* laedit.
" Ille ferat pretium, poenae ſecurus, opinor.
Prudens emiſti vitioſum: dicta tibi eſt lex.
Inſequeris tamen hunc, et lite moraris iniqua.
" Dixi me pigrum proficiſenti tibi, dixi
Talibus officiis prope mancum: *ne mea* ſaevus
Jurgares ad te quod epiſtola nulla veniret.
Quid tum profeci, mecum facientia jura
Si tamen attentas? quereris ſuper hoc etiam, quod
Exſpectata tibi non mittam carmina mendax.
" Luculli miles collecta viatica multis
Aerumnis, laſſus dum noctu ſtertit, ad aſſem
Perdiderat: poſt hoc vehemens lupus, et ſibi et hoſti
Iratus pariter, jejunis dentibus acer,
Praeſidium regale loco dejecit, ut aiunt,

NOTES.

VER. 24. *I think Sir Godfrey*] An eminent Juſtice of Peace, who decided much in the manner of Sancho Pancha. P. Sir Godfrey Kneller.

VER. 33. *In Anna's Wars, etc.*] Many parts of this ſtory are well told; but, on the whole, it is much inferior to the original.

[c] If, after this, you took the graceleſs lad,
Cou'd you complain, my Friend, he prov'd ſo bad?
Faith, in ſuch caſe, if you ſhould proſecute,
I think Sir Godfrey ſhould decide the ſuit;
Who ſent the Thief that ſtole the Caſh, away,
And puniſh'd him that put it in his way.
[d] Conſider then, and judge me in this light;
I told you when I went, I could not write;
You ſaid the ſame; and are you diſcontent
With Laws, to which you gave your own aſſent?
Nay worſe, to aſk for Verſe at ſuch a time!
D'ye think me good for nothing but to rhime?
[e] In ANNA's Wars, a Soldier poor and old
Had dearly earn'd a little purſe of gold:
Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckleſs night,
He ſlept, poor dog! and loſt it, to a doit.
This put the man in ſuch a deſp'rate mind,
Between revenge, and grief, and hunger join'd
Againſt the foe, himſelf, and all mankind,
He leap'd the trenches, ſcal'd a Caſtle-wall,
Tore down a Standard, took the Fort and all.

NOTES.

VER. 37. *This put the man, etc.*] Greatly below the Original,

Poſt hoc vehemens lupus, et ſibi et hoſti
Iratus pariter, jejunis dentibus acer.

The laſt words are particularly elegant and humourous.

Summe munito, et multarum divite rerum.
Clarus ob id factum, donis ornatur honeſtis,
Accipit et bis dena ſuper ſeſtertia nummûm.
Forte ſub hoc tempus *caſtellum* evertere praetor
Neſcio quid cupiens, hortari coepit eundem
Verbis, quae timido quoque poſſent addere mentem:
I, bone, quo virtus tua te vocat: i pede fauſto,
Grandia laturus meritorum praemia: quid ſtas?
Poſt haec ille catus, quantumvis ruſticus, " Ibit,
" Ibit eo, quo vis, qui zonam perdidit, inquit.
[f] Romae nutriri mihi contigit, atque doceri,
Iratus Graiis quantum nocuiſſet Achilles.
Adjecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae:
Scilicet ut poſſem *curvo* dignoſcere *rectum*,
Atque inter ſilvas Academi *quaerere* verum.

NOTES.

VER. 43. *Gave him much praiſe, and ſome reward beſide.*] For the ſake of a ſtroke of ſatire, he has here weakened that circumſtance, on which the turn of the ſtory depends. Horace avoided it, tho' the avaricious character of Lucullus was a tempting occaſion to indulge his raillery.

VER. 51. *Let him take caſtles who has ne'er a groat.*] This has neither the force nor the juſtneſs of the original. Horace makes his Soldier ſay,

Ibit,
Ibit eo, quo vis, qui zonam perdidit.

for it was not his *poverty*, but his *loſs*, that puſhed him upon danger; many being equal to the firſt, who cannot

" Prodigious well;" his great Commander cry'd,
Gave him much praiſe, and ſome reward beſide.
Next pleas'd his Excellence a town to batter;
(Its name I know not, and it's no great matter)
" Go on, my Friend (he cry'd) ſee yonder walls!
" Advance and conquer! go where glory calls!
" More honours, more rewards, attend the brave."
Don't you remember what reply he gave?
" D'ye think me, noble Gen'ral, ſuch a Sot?
" Let him take caſtles who has ne'er a groat."
[f] Bred up at home, full early I begun
To read in Greek the wrath of Peleus' ſon.
Beſides, my Father taught me from a lad,
The better art to know the good from bad:
(And little ſure imported to remove,
To hunt for Truth in Maudlin's learned grove.)
But knottier points we knew not half ſo well,
Depriv'd us ſoon of our paternal Cell;

NOTES.

bear the other. What betray'd our poet into this inaccuracy of expreſſion was it's ſuiting better with the *application*. But in a great writer we pardon nothing. And ſuch an one ſhould never forget, that the expreſſion is not perfect, but when the ideas it conveys fit both the *tale* and the *application:* for ſo, they reflect a mutual light upon one another.

VER. 53. *To read in Greek the wrath of Peleus' ſon.*] This circumſtance has a happier application in the *imitation* than in the *original*; and properly introduces the 68th verſe.

Dura ſed emovere loco me tempora grato;

Civiliſque rudem belli tulit aeſtus in arma,

Caeſaris Auguſti non reſponſura lacertis.

Unde ſimul primum me dimiſere Philippi,

Deciſis humilem pennis, inopemque *paterni*

Et *laris* et fundi, paupertas impulit audax

Ut verſus facerem: ſed, quod non deſit, habentem,

Quae poterunt unquam ſatis expurgare *cicutae*,

Ni melius dormire putem, quam ſcribere verſus?

[g] Singula de nobis anni *praedantur* euntes;

Eripuere *jocos*, *venerem*, *convivia*, *ludum*;

Tendunt extorquere poemata. quid faciam vis?

[h] Denique non omnes eadem mirantur amantque.

NOTES.

VER. 69. *Indebted to no Prince or Peer alive,*] For it would be very hard upon Authors, if the ſubſcribing for a Book, which does honour to one's Age and Country, and conſequently reflects back part of it on the *Subſcribers*, ſhould be eſteemed a debt or obligation.

And certain Laws, by ſuff'rers thought unjuſt,
Deny'd all poſts of profit or of truſt:
Hopes after hopes of pious Papiſts fail'd,
While mighty WILLIAM's thund'ring arm prevail'd.
For Right Hereditary tax'd and fin'd,
He ſtuck to poverty with peace of mind;
And me, the Muſes help'd to undergo it;
Convict a Papiſt he, and I a Poet.
But (thanks to Homer) ſince I live and thrive,
Indebted to no Prince or Peer alive,
Sure I ſhould want the care of ten Monroes,
If I would ſcribble, rather than repoſe.
[g] Years foll'wing years, ſteal ſomething ev'ry day.
At laſt they ſteal us from ourſelves away;
In one our Frolics, one Amuſements end,
In one a Miſtreſs drops, in one a Friend:
This ſubtle Thief of life, this paltry Time,
What will it leave me, if it ſnatch my rhime?
If ev'ry wheel of that unweary'd Mill
That turn'd ten thouſand verſes, now ſtands ſtill.
[h] But after all, what wou'd you have me do?
When out of twenty I can pleaſe not two;

NOTES.

VER. 70. *Monroes,*] Dr. Monroe, Phyſician to Bedlam-Hoſpital. P.

VER. 73. *At laſt they ſteal us from ourſelves away;*] i. e. *Time* changes all our paſſions, appetites, and inclinations.

Carmine tu gaudes: hic delectatur iambis;
Ille Bioneis sermonibus, et sale nigro.
Tres mihi convivae prope dissentire videntur,
Poscentes vario multum diversa palato.
Quid dem? quid non dem? renuis quod tu, jubet alter:
Quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus.
[1] Praeter caetera me *Romaene* poemata censes
Scribere posse, inter tot curas totque labores?
Hic sponsum vocat, hic auditum scripta, relictis
Omnibus officiis: cubat hic in colle Quirini,
Hic extremo in Aventino; visendus uterque.
Intervalla vides humane commoda. "Verum
"Purae sunt plateae, nihil ut meditantibus obstet."
Festinat calidus mulis gerulisque redemtor:
Torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum:

NOTES.

VER. 87. *Oldfield—Dartineuf*] Two celebrated Gluttons.—This instance adds a beauty to the whole passage,

When this Heroics only deigns to praiſe,
Sharp Satire that, and that Pindaric lays?
One likes the Pheaſant's wing, and one the leg;
The vulgar boil, the learned roaſt an egg;
Hard taſk! to hit the palate of ſuch gueſts,
When Oldfield loves, what Dartineuf deteſts.
[1] But grant I may relapſe, for want of grace,
Again to rhime; can London be the place?
Who there his Muſe, or ſelf, or ſoul attends,
In crouds, and courts, law, buſineſs, feaſts, and friends?
My counſel ſends to execute a deed:
A Poet begs me, I will hear him read:
In Palace-yard at nine you'll find me there—
At ten for certain, Sir, in Bloomſb'ry ſquare—
Before the Lords at twelve my Cauſe comes on—
There's a Rehearſal, Sir, exact at one.—
"Oh but a Wit can ſtudy in the ſtreets,
"And raiſe his mind above the mob he meets."
Not quite ſo well however as one ought;
A hackney coach may chance to ſpoil a thought;
And then a nodding beam, or pig of lead,
God knows, may hurt the very ableſt head.

NOTES.

as intimating that the demand for verſe is only a ſpecies of luxury.

Triſtia robuſtis luctantur funera plauſtris:

Hac rabioſa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit ſus.

[k] I nunc, et verſus *tecum* meditare canoros.

Scriptorum chorus omnis *amat nemus, et fugit urbes,*

Rite cliens Bacchi, ſomno gaudentis et umbra.

Tu me inter ſtrepitus nocturnos atque diurnos

Vis canere, et contracta ſequi veſtigia vatum?

[l] Ingenium, ſibi quod vacuas deſumſit *Athenas,*

Et ſtudiis annos *ſeptem* dedit, inſenuitque

Libris et curis, *ſtatua taciturnius exit*

Plerumque, et riſu populum quatit: hic ego rerum

Fluctibus in mediis, et tempeſtatibus urbis,

NOTES.

VER. 104. *Have you not ſeen, etc.*] The ſatirical pleaſantry of this image, and the humourous manner of repreſenting it, raiſes the imitation, in this place, far above the original.

VER. 113. *Would drink and doze, etc.*] This has not the delicacy, or elegant ambiguity of,

Rite cliens Bacchi, ſomno gaudentis et umbra.

Have you not ſeen, at Guild-hall's narrow paſs,
Two Aldermen diſpute it with an Aſs?
And Peers give way, exalted as they are,
Ev'n to their own S-r-v--nce in a Car?
[k] Go, lofty Poet! and in ſuch a croud,
Sing thy ſonorous verſe—but not aloud.
Alas! to Grotto's and to Groves we run,
To eaſe and ſilence, ev'ry Muſe's ſon:
Blackmore himſelf, for any grand effort,
Would drink and doze at Tooting or Earl's-Court.
How ſhall I rhime in this eternal roar?
How match the bards whom none e'er match'd before?
[l] The Man, who, ſtretch'd in Iſis' calm retreat,
To books and ſtudy gives ſev'n years compleat,
See! ſtrow'd with learned duſt, his night-cap on,
He walks, an object new beneath the ſun!
The boys flock round him, and the people ſtare:
So ſtiff, ſo mute! ſome ſtatue you would ſwear,
Stept from its pedeſtal to take the air!
And here, while town, and court, and city roars,
With mobs, and duns, and ſoldiers, at their doors;

NOTES.

where the intemperance of Poets is not the *obvious*, but the *ſecret* meaning. For Bacchus was the patron of the *Drama* as well as of the *Bottle*; and *ſleep* was courted for *inſpiration*, as well as to relieve *a debauch*.

Ibid. *Tooting—Earl's Court.*] Two villages within a few miles of London. P.

VER. 124. *With mobs, and duns, and ſoldiers at their*

Verba lyrae motura ſonum connectere digner?

[a] Frater erat Romae conſulti rhetor; ut alter

Alterius ſermone meros audiret honores:

Gracchus ut hic illi foret, huic ut Mucius ille.

Quî minus argutos vexat furor iſte poetas?

[b] *Carmina* compono, hic *elegos*; mirabile viſu,

Caelatumque novem Muſis opus. aſpice primum,

Quanto cum faſtu, quanto molimine circum-

ſpectemus *vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem.*

Mox etiam (ſi forte vacas) ſequere, et *procul* audi,

Quid ferat, et quare ſibi nectat uterque coronam.

Caedimur, et totidem plagis conſumimus hoſtem,

NOTES.

doors;] The licence, luxury, and mutiny of an opulent city are not ill deſcribed.

VER. 132. *And ſhook his head at Murray, as a Wit.*] It is the ſilly conſolation of blockheads in all profeſſions, that he, whom Nature has formed to excell, does it not by his ſuperior knowledge, but his wit; and ſo they keep themſelves in countenance as not fairly outdone, but only *out-witted.*—

Shall I, in London, act this idle part?
Compoſing ſongs, for Fools to get by heart?
[m] The Temple late two brother Serjeants ſaw,
Who deem'd each other Oracles of Law;
With equal talents, theſe congenial ſouls
One lull'd th' Exchequer, and one ſtunn'd the Rolls;
Each had a gravity would make you ſplit,
And ſhook his head at Murray, as a Wit.
" 'Twas, Sir, your law"--and " Sir, your eloquence"
" Yours, Cowper's manner—and yours, Talbot's
" ſenſe.
[n] Thus we diſpoſe of all poetic merit,
Yours Milton's genius, and mine Homer's ſpirit.
Call Tibbald Shakeſpear, and he'll ſwear the Nine,
Dear Cibber! never match'd one Ode of thine.
Lord! how we ſtrut thro' Merlin's Cave, to ſee
No Poets there, but Stephen, you, and me.
Walk with reſpect behind, while we at eaſe
Weave laurel Crowns, and take what names we pleaſe.
" My dear Tibullus!" if that will not do,
" Let me be Horace, and be Ovid you:

NOTES.

VER. 139. *Merlin's Cave,*] In the Royal Gardens at Richmond. By this it ſhould ſeem as if the collection of poetry, in that place, was not to our Author's taſte.

VER. 140. *But Stephen*] Mr. *Stephen Duck*, a modeſt and worthy man, who had the honour (which many, who thought themſelves his betters in poetry, had not) of being eſteemed by Mr. Pope.

Lento Samnites ad lumina prima duello.
Diſcedo Alcaeus puncto illius; ille meo quis?
Quis, niſi Callimachus? ſi plus adpoſcere viſus;
Fit Mimnermus, et optivo cognomine creſcit.
Multa fero, ut placem *genus irritabile vatum*,
Cum ſcribo, et ſupplex populi ſuffragia capto:
Idem, finitis ſtudiis, et mente recepta,
Obturem patulas *impune legentibus* aures.
• Ridentur mala qui componunt carmina: verum
Gaudent ſcribentes, et ſe venerantur, et ultro,
Si taceas, laudant; quidquid ſcripſere, beati.
At qui *legitimum* cupiet feciſſe poema,
Cum tabulis animum cenſoris ſumet honeſti:
Audebit quaecunque parem ſplendoris habebunt,
Et *fine pondere* erunt, et *honore indigna* ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis *invita* recedant,
Et verſentur adhuc intra penetralia Veſtae:
• *Obſcurata* diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum,
Quae priſcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc ſitus informis premit et deſerta vetuſtas:

NOTES.

VER. 167. *Command old words, that long have ſlept, to wake*] The imagery is here very ſublime. It turns the Poet to a Magician evoking the dead from their ſepulchres,

" Or, I'm content, allow me Dryden's ſtrains,
" And you ſhall riſe up Otway for your pains."
Much do I ſuffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, waſpiſh, wrong-head, rhiming race;
And much muſt flatter, if the whim ſhould bite
To court applauſe by printing what I write:
But let the Fit paſs o'er, I'm wiſe enough,
To ſtop my ears to their confounded ſtuff.
• In vain, bad Rhimers all mankind reject,
They treat themſelves with moſt profound reſpect;
'Tis to ſmall purpoſe that you hold your tongue,
Each prais'd within, is happy all day long,
But how ſeverely with themſelves proceed
The men, who write ſuch Verſe as we can read?
Their own ſtrict Judges, not a word they ſpare
That wants or force, or light, or weight, or care,
Howe'er unwillingly it quits its place,
Nay tho' at Court (perhaps) it may find grace:
Such they'll degrade; and ſometimes, in its ſtead,
• In downright charity revive the dead;
Mark where a bold expreſſive phraſe appears,
Bright thro' the rubbiſh of ſome hundred years;
Command old words that long have ſlept, to wake,
Words, that wiſe Bacon, or brave Rawleigh ſpake;

NOTES.

Et mugire ſolum, manuſque exire ſepulchris.
Horace has not the ſame force;
Proferet in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum.

Adſciſcet *nova*, quae *genitor produxerit uſus*:
Vehemens et *liquidus*, puroque ſimillimus amni,
Fundet opes, Latiumque beabit divite lingua:
Luxuriantia compeſcet: nimis aſpera ſano
Levabit cultu, virtute carentia tollet:
Ludentis ſpeciem dabit, et *torquebitur*, ut qui
Nunc Satyrum, nunc agreſtem Cyclopa movetur.
¶ Praetulerim ſcriptor delirus inerſque videri,
Dum mea *delectent* mala me, vel denique *fallant*,
Quam ſapere, et ringi. Fuit *haud ignobilis* Argus,
Qui ſe credebat miros audire tragoedos,

NOTES.

VER. 170. *For Uſe will father what's begot by Senſe*] A very fine and happy improvement on the *expreſſion*, if not on the *thought*, of his original.

VER. 175. *But ſhow no mercy to an empty line*;] To ſuch, our Poet was always inexorable. Unleſs it was once, when in the full blaze of his glory, he choſe to ſacrifice to envy, in that devoted and execrable line, in one of the beſt tranſlated books of the Odyſſey,

" Cloſe to the Cliff with both his hands he clung,
" *And ſtuck adherent, and ſuſpended hung.*

The ſmall critics could never have ſupported themſelves without the conſolation of ſuch a verſe; to which indeed ever ſince the whole tribe of Scriblers

with both their hands have clung,
And ſtuck adherent, and ſuſpended hung.

Or bid the new be Engliſh, ages hence,
(For Uſe will father what's begot by Senſe)
Pour the full tide of eloquence along,
Serenely pure, and yet divinely ſtrong,
Rich with the treaſures of each foreign tongue;
Prune the luxuriant, the uncouth refine,
But ſhow no mercy to an empty line:
Then poliſh all, with ſo much life and eaſe,
You think 'tis Nature, and a knack to pleaſe:
"But eaſe in writing flows from Art, not chance
"As thoſe move eaſieſt who have learn'd to dance.
If ſuch the plague and pains to write by rule,
Better (ſay I) be pleas'd, and play the fool;
Call, if you will, bad rhiming a diſeaſe,
It gives men happineſs, or leaves them eaſe.

NOTES.

But there is a ſet of ſtill lower Creatures than theſe, at the tail of which is one EDWARDS, who can make ſhift to ſubſiſt even on a Printer's blunder. The late Editor of Shakeſpear gave order to the corrector of the preſs, that all Mr. Pope's notes ſhould be printed in their places. In one of theſe there was mention made, as they ſay, of ſome Italian novels (I forget whoſe) in which *Dec.* and *Nov.* were printed thus contractedly. But the printers of the late edition lengthen'd them into *December* and *November*, and, in this condition, they are charged upon the Editor by this *Edwards*. Now, was the man ſuch a Dunce to make his criticiſm with good faith, he is much to be pitied; was he ſuch a Knave to make it without, he is much more to be pitied.

In vacuo laetus ſeſſor plauſorque *theatro:*

Caetera qui vitae ſervaret munia recto

More; bonus ſane vicinus, *amabilis* hoſpes,

Comis in uxorem; *poſſet* qui ignoſcere ſervis,

Et ſigno laeſo *non inſanire* lagenae:

Poſſet qui rupem, et puteum vitare patentem.

Hic ubi cognatorum opibus curiſque refectus,

Expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco,

Et redit ad ſeſe: Pol me occidiſtis, amici,

Non ſervaſtis, ait; cui ſic extorta voluptas,

Et demtus per vim mentis gratiſſimus error.

Nimirum ſapere eſt abjectis utile nugis,

Et tempeſtivum *pueris* concedere ludum;

NOTES.

VER. 184. *There liv'd* in primo Georgii, *etc.*] The imitation of this ſtory of the *Madman* is as much ſuperior to his original, in the fine and eaſy manner of telling, as that of Lucullus's Soldier comes ſhort of it. It is true the turn

liv'd *in primo Georgii* (they record)
hy member, no ſmall fool, a Lord;
tho' the Houſe was up, delighted ſate,
noted, anſwer'd, as in full debate:
ut this, a man of ſober life,
f his Friend, and civil to his Wife;
ite a mad-man, tho' a paſty fell,
uch too wiſe to walk into a well.
he damn'd Doctors and his Friends immur'd,
led, they cupp'd, they purg'd; in ſhort, they cur'd:
at the gentleman began to ſtare—
iends! he cry'd, p—x take you for your care!
om a Patriot of diſtinguiſh'd note,
led and purg'd me to a ſimple Vote.
ell, on the whole, plain Proſe muſt be my fate:
n (curſe on it) will come ſoon or late.
is a time when Poets will grow dull:
n leave verſes to the boys at ſchool:
es of Poetry no more confin'd,
to ſmooth and harmonize my Mind,
ev'ry thought within its bounds to roll,
eep the equal meaſure of the Soul.

NOTES.

's madman took, agrees better with the ſubject of iſtle, which is *Poetry*; and doubtleſs there were eauties in it, which time has deprived us of.

[s] Ac non verba ſequi fidibus modulanda Latinis,
Sed *verae numeroſque modoſque* ediſcere *vitae.*
Quocirca *mecum* loquor haec, tacituſque recordor:
[t] Si tibi nulla ſitim finiret copia lymphae,
Narrares medicis: quod quanto plura paraſti,
Tanto plura cupis, nulline faterier audes?
[v] Si vulnus tibi monſtrata radice vel herba
Non fieret levius, fugeres radice vel herba
Proficiente nihil curarier: audieras, cui
Rem Dî donarint, illi decedere pravam
Stultitiam; et, cum ſis nihilo ſapientior, ex quo
Plenior es, tamen uteris monitoribus iſdem?
At ſi divitiae prudentem reddere poſſent,
Si cupidum timidumque minus te; nempe ruberes,
Viveret in terris te ſi quis avarior uno.

NOTES.

VER. 218. *When golden Angels, etc.*] This illuſtration is much happier than *that* employed in his original; as by raiſing pecuniary ideas, it prepares the mind for that morality it is brought to illuſtrate.

[s] Soon as I enter at my country door,
My mind resumes the thread it dropt before;
Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,
Meet and rejoin me, in the pensive Grot.
There all alone, and compliments apart,
I ask these sober questions of my heart.
[t] If, when the more you drink, the more you crave,
You tell the Doctor; when the more you have,
The more you want, why not with equal ease
Confess as well your Folly, as Disease?
The heart resolves this matter in a trice,
"Men only feel the Smart, but not the Vice."
[v] When golden Angels cease to cure the Evil,
You give all royal Witchcraft to the Devil:
When servile Chaplains cry, that birth and place
Indue a Peer with honour, truth, and grace,
Look in that breast, most dirty D—! be fair,
Say, can you find out one such lodger there?
Yet still, not heeding what your heart can teach,
You go to church to hear these Flatt'rers preach.
Indeed, could wealth bestow or wit or merit,
A grain of courage, or a spark of spirit,
The wisest man might blush, I must agree,
If D*** lov'd sixpence, more than he.

NOTES.

VER. 220. *When servile Chaplains cry,*] Dr. Ken—t.

VER. 229. *lov'd sixpence,*] Avarice, and the contempt of it, is well expressed in these words.

[w] Si *proprium* eſt, quod quis libra mercatus et aere
eſt,
Quaedam (ſi credis *conſultis*) mancipat *uſus*:
Qui te paſcit ager, tuus eſt; et villicus Orbî,
Cum ſegetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas,
Te dominum ſentit.
[x] das nummos; accipis uvam,
Pullos, ova, cadum temeti: nempe modo iſto
Paulatim mercaris agrum, fortaſſe trecentis,
Aut etiam ſupra nummorum millibus emtum.
Quid refert, vivas *numerato nuper*, an *olim?*
[y] Emtor Aricini quondam, Veientis et arvi,
Emtum coenat olus, quamvis aliter putat; emtis
Sub noctem gelidam lignis calefactat ahenum.
Sed *vocat* uſque ſuum, qua populus adſita certis
Limitibus vicina refigit jurgia: tanquam
[z] Sit *proprium* quidquam, puncto quod mobilis horae,
Nunc prece, nunc pretio, nunc vi, nunc morte ſuprema,
Permutet dominos, et cedat in altera jura.
Sic, quia *perpetuus* nulli datur *uſus*, et haeres
Haeredem alterius, velut unda ſupervenit undam;

NOTES.

VER. 232. *delightful Abs-court*] A farm over-againſt Hampton-Court.

VER. 248. *hang in Fortune's pow'r, Loose on the point*

[v] If there be truth in Law, and Uſe can give
A Property, that's yours on which you live.
Delightful Abs-court, if its fields afford
Their fruits to you, confeſſes you its lord:
All [x] Worldly's hens, nay partridge, ſold to town,
His Ven'ſon too, a guinea makes your own:
He bought at thouſands, what with better wit
You purchaſe as you want, and bit by bit;
Now, or long ſince, what diff'rence will be found?
You pay a penny, and he paid a pound.
[y] Heathcote himſelf, and ſuch large-acred men,
Lords of fat E'ſham, or of Lincoln fen,
Buy every ſtick of wood that lends them heat,
Buy every Pullet they afford to eat.
Yet theſe are Wights, who fondly call their own
Half that the Dev'l o'erlooks from Lincoln town.
The Laws of God, as well as of the land,
Abhor, a perpetuity ſhould ſtand:
Eſtates have wings, and hang in Fortune's pow'r
[z] Looſe on the point of ev'ry wav'ring hour,
Ready, by force, or of your own accord,
By ſale, at leaſt by death, to change their lord.
Man? and *for ever?* wretch! what wou'dſt thou have?
Heir urges heir, like wave impelling wave.

NOTES.

of ev'ry wav'ring hour.] A modern idea (the magnetic needle) here ſupplied the Imitator with expreſſion much ſuperior to his Original.

Quid *vici* profunt, aut *horrea?* quidve Calabris
Saltibus adjecti Lucani; ſi metit Orcus
Grandia cum parvis, non exorabilis auro?

[a] Gemmas, marmor, ebur, Tyrrhena ſigilla, tabellas,
Argentum, veſtes Gaetulo murice tinctas,
Sunt qui non habeant; eſt qui non curat habere.

[b] Cur alter fratrum *ceſſare*, et *ludere*, et *ungi*
Praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus; alter
Dives et *importunus*, ad umbram lucis ab ortu
Silveſtrem flammis et ferro mitiget agrum:

NOTES.

VER. 273 *All Townſhend's Turnips.*] Lord Townſhend, Secretary of State to George the Firſt and Second.——— When this great Stateſman retired from buſineſs, he amuſed

All vaſt poſſeſſions (juſt the ſame the caſe
Whether you call them Villa, Park, or Chace)
Alas, my BATHURST! what will they avail?
Join Cotſwood hills to Saperton's fair dale,
Let riſing Granaries and Temples here,
There mingled farms and pyramids appear,
Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Encloſe whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke!
Inexorable Death ſhall level all,
And trees, and ſtones, and farms, and farmer fall.
* Gold, Silver, Iv'ry, Vaſes ſculptur'd high,
Paint, Marble, Gems, and robes of Perſian dye,
There are who have not—and thank heav'n there are,
Who, if they have not, think not worth their care.
† Talk what you will of Taſte, my friend, you'll find,
Two of a face, as ſoon as of a mind.
Why, of two brothers, rich and reſtleſs one
Plows, burns, manures, and toils from ſun to ſun;
The other ſlights, for women, ſports, and wines,
All Townſhend's Turnips, and all Grovenor's mines:
Why one like Bu—with pay and ſcorn content,
Bows and votes on, in Court and Parliament;

NOTES.

himſelf in Huſbandry; and was particularly fond of that kind of rural improvement which ariſes from Turnips; it was the favourite ſubject of his converſation.

Scit *Genius*, natale comes qui temperat aſtrum:
NATURAE DEUS HUMANAE, mortalis in unum-
Quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, albus, et ater.

[e] Utar, et ex modico, quantum res poſcet, acervo
Tollam: nec metuam, quid de me judicet *haeres*,
Quod non *plura datis* invenerit. et tamen idem
Scire volam, quantum ſimplex hilariſque nepoti
Diſcrepet, et quantum diſcordet parcus avaro.
Diſtat enim, ſpargas tua prodigus, an neque ſumtum
Invitus facias, nec plura parare labores;
Ac potius, puer ut feſtis Quinquatribus olim,
Exigue gratoque fruaris tempore *raptim*.
[f] Pauperies immunda procul procul abſit: ego, utrum
Nave ferar *magna* an *parva*; ferar *unus et idem*.

NOTES.

VER. 277. *fly, like Oglethorpe,*] Employed in ſettling the Colony of Georgia.

VER. 280. *That God of Nature, etc.*] Here our Poet had an opportunity of illuſtrating his own Philoſophy; and thereby giving a much better ſenſe to his Original; and correcting both the *naturaliſm* and the *fate* of Horace, which are covertly conveyed in theſe words,

One, driv'n by ſtrong Benevolence of ſoul,
Shall fly, like Oglethorpe, from pole to pole:
Is known alone to that Directing Pow'r,
Who forms the Genius in the natal hour;
That God of Nature, who, within us ſtill,
Inclines our action, not conſtrains our will;
Various of temper, as of face or frame,
Each individual: His great End the ſame.
[e] Yes, Sir, how ſmall ſoever be my heap,
A part I will enjoy, as well as keep.
My heir may ſigh, and think it want of grace
A man ſo poor would live without a place:
But ſure no ſtatute in his favour ſays,
How free, or frugal, I ſhall paſs my days:
I, who at ſome times ſpend, at others ſpare,
Divided between careleſneſs and care.
'Tis one thing madly to diſperſe my ſtore;
Another, not to heed to treaſure more;
Glad, like a Boy, to ſnatch the firſt good day,
And pleas'd, if ſordid want be far away.
[f] What is't to me (a paſſenger God wot)
Whether my veſſel be firſt-rate or not?
The Ship itſelf may make a better figure,
But I that ſail, am neither leſs nor bigger.

NOTES.

Scit Genius, *natale comes qui temperat* aſtrum,
NATURAE DEUS HUMANAE.

VER. 288. *But ſure no ſtatute*] Alluding to the ſtatutes made in England and Ireland, to regulate the Succeſſion of Papiſts, etc.

Non agimur tumidis velis Aquilone ſecundo:
Non tamen adverſis aetatem ducimus Auſtris.
Viribus, ingenio, ſpecie, virtute, loco, re,
Extremi primorum, extremis uſque priores.
[a] Non es avarus: abi. quid? caetera jam ſimul iſto
Cum vitio fugere? caret tibi pectus inani
Ambitione? caret mortis formidine et ira?
Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, ſagas,
Nocturnos lemures, portentaque Theſſala rides?
Natales grate numeras? ignoſcis amicis?
Lenior et melior fis accedente ſenecta?
Quid te exemta levat ſpinis de pluribus una?
[b] Vivere ſi recte neſcis, decede peritis.
Luſiſti ſatis, ediſti ſatis, atque bibiſti:
Tempus abire tibi eſt: ne potum largius aequo
Rideat, et pulſet laſciva decentius aetas.

NOTES.

VER. 312. *ſurvey both worlds,*] It is obſervable with what ſobriety he has corrected the licentiouſneſs of his Original, which made the expectation of another world a part of that ſuperſtition, he would explode; whereas his

I neither ſtrut with ev'ry fav'ring breath,
Nor ſtrive with all the tempeſt in my teeth.
In pow'r, wit, figure, virtue, fortune, plac'd
Behind the foremoſt, and before the laſt.
[g] "But why all this of Av'rice? I have none."
I wiſh you joy, Sir, of a Tyrant gone;
But does no other lord it at this hour,
As wild and mad? the Avarice of pow'r?
Does neither Rage inflame, nor Fear appall?
Not the black fear of death, that ſaddens all?
With terrors round, can Reaſon hold her throne,
Deſpiſe the known, nor tremble at th' unknown?
Survey both worlds, intrepid and entire,
In ſpight of witches, devils, dreams, and fire?
Pleas'd to look forward, pleas'd to look behind,
And count each birth-day with a grateful mind?
Has life no ſourneſs, drawn ſo near its end?
Can'ſt thou endure a foe, forgive a friend?
Has age but melted the rough parts away,
As winter-fruits grow mild e'er they decay?
Or will you think, my friend, your buſineſs done,
When, of a hundred thorns, you pull out one?
[h] Learn to live well, or fairly make your will;
You've play'd, and lov'd, and eat, and drank your fill:
Walk ſober off; before a ſprightlier age
Comes titt'ring on, and ſhoves you from the ſtage:
Leave ſuch to trifle with more grace and eaſe,
Whom Folly pleaſes, and whoſe Follies pleaſe.

NOTES.

Imitator is only for removing the falſe terrors from the world of ſpirits, ſuch as the *diablerie* of witchcraft and purgatory.

THE

SATIRES

OF

Dr. JOHN DONNE,

Dean of ST. PAUL's,

VERSIFIED.

Quid vetat et noſmet *Lucilî* ſcripta legentes
Quaerere, num illius, num rerum dura negarit
Verſiculos natura magis factos, et euntes
Mollius? HOR.

SATIRE II.

SIR; though (I thank God for it) I do hate
Perfectly all this town; yet there's one ſtate
In all ill things ſo excellently beſt,
That hate towards them, breeds pity towards the reſt.
Though Poetry, indeed, be ſuch a ſin,
As, I think, that brings *dearth* and *Spaniards* in:
Though like the peſtilence, and old-faſhion'd love,
Ridlingly it catch men, and doth remove
Never, till it be ſtarv'd out; yet their ſtate
Is poor, diſarm'd, like Papiſts, not worth hate.
One (like a wretch, which at barre judg'd as dead,
Yet prompts him which ſtands next, and cannot read,
And ſaves his life) gives Idiot Actors means,
(Starving himſelf) to live by's labour'd ſcenes.
As in ſome Organs, Puppits dance above
And bellows pant bellow, which them do move.
One would move love by rythmes; but witchcraft's charms
Bring not now their old fears, nor their old harms;

SATIRE II.

YES; thank my ſtars! as early as I knew
This Town, I had the ſenſe to hate it too:
Yet here, as ev'n in Hell, there muſt be ſtill
One Giant-Vice, ſo excellently ill,
That all beſide, one pities, not abhors;
As who knows Sapho, ſmiles at other whores.
I grant that Poetry's a crying ſin;
It brought (no doubt) th' *Exciſe* and *Army* in:
Catch'd like the Plague, or Love, the Lord knows how,
But that the cure is ſtarving, all allow.
Yet like the Papiſt's, is the Poet's ſtate,
Poor and diſarm'd, and hardly worth your hate!
Here a lean Bard, whoſe wit could never give
Himſelf a dinner, makes an Actor live:
The Thief condemn'd, in law already dead,
So prompts, and ſaves a rogue who cannot read.
Thus as the pipes of ſome carv'd Organ move,
The gilded puppets dance and mount above.
Heav'd by the breath th' inſpiring bellows blow:
Th' inſpiring bellows lie and pant below.
One ſings the Fair; but ſongs no longer move;
No rat is rhym'd to death, nor maid to love:

Rams, and ſlings now are ſilly battery,
Piſtolets are the beſt artillery.
And they who write to Lords, rewards to get,
Are they not like ſingers at doors for meat?
And they who write, becauſe all write, have ſtill
That 'ſcuſe for writing, and for writing ill.
But he is worſt, who beggarly doth chaw
Others wits fruits, and in his ravenous maw
Rankly digeſted, doth thoſe things out-ſpue,
As his own things; and they're his own, 'tis true,
For if one eat my meat, though it be known,
The meat was mine, the excrement's his own.
But theſe do me no harm, nor they which uſe,
. . . . . to out-uſure Jews,
T'out-drink the ſea, t'out-ſwear the Letanie,
Who with ſins all kinds as familiar be
As Confeſſors, and for whoſe ſinful ſake
Schoolmen new tenements in hell muſt make;
Whoſe ſtrange ſins Canoniſts could hardly tell
In which Commandment's large receit they dwell.

NOTES.

VER. 44. *In what Commandment's large contents th dwell.*] The Original is more humourous,

In what Commandment's large receit *they dwell.*

As if the *Ten Commandments* were ſo wide, as to ſtand read

In love's, in nature's ſpite, the ſiege they hold,
And ſcorn the fleſh, the dev'l, and all but gold.
These write to Lords, ſome mean reward to get,
As needy beggars ſing at doors for meat.
Thoſe write becauſe all write, and ſo have ſtill
Excuſe for writing, and for writing ill.
Wretched indeed! but far more wretched yet
Is he who makes his meal on others wit:
'Tis chang'd, no doubt, from what it was before,
His rank digeſtion makes it wit no more:
Senſe, paſt thro' him, no longer is the ſame;
For food digeſted takes another name.
I paſs o'er all thoſe Confeſſors and Martyrs,
Who live like S—tt—n, or who die like Chartres,
Out-cant old Eſdras, or out-drink his heir,
Out-uſure Jews, or Iriſhmen out-ſwear;
Wicked as Pages, who in early years
Act ſins which Priſca's Confeſſor ſcarce hears.
Ev'n thoſe I pardon, for whoſe ſinful ſake
Schoolmen new tenements in hell muſt make;
Of whoſe ſtrange crimes no Canoniſt can tell
In what Commandment's large contents they dwell.

NOTES.

to receive every thing within them, that either the *Law of Nature* or the *Goſpel commands*. A juſt ridicule on thoſe *practical Commentators*, as they are called, who include all moral and religious Duties within them.

But theſe puniſh themſelves. The inſolence
Of *Coſcus*, only, breeds my juſt offence,
Whom time (which rots all, and makes botches pox
And plodding on, muſt make a calf an ox)
Hath made a Lawyer; which (alas) of late;
But ſcarce a Poet: jollier of this ſtate,
Than are new-benefic'd Miniſters, he throws
Like nets or lime-twigs whereſoe'er he goes
His title of Barriſter on ev'ry wench,
And wooes in language of the Pleas and Bench.**
Words, words which would tear
The tender labyrinth of a Maid's ſoft ear:
More, more than ten Sclavonians ſcolding, more
Than when winds in our ruin'd Abbyes roar.
Then ſick with Poetry, and poſſeſt with Muſe
Thou waſt, and mad I hop'd; but men which chuſe
Law practice for meer gain; bold ſoul repute
Worſe than imbrothel'd ſtrumpets proſtitute.
Now like an owl-like watchman he muſt walk,
His hand ſtill at a bill; now he muſt talk

One, one man only breeds my juſt offence;
Whom crimes gave wealth, and wealth gave Impudence:
Time, that at laſt matures a clap to pox,
Whoſe gentle progreſs makes a calf an ox,
And brings all natural events to paſs,
Hath made him an Attorney of an Aſs.
No young divine, new-benefic'd, can be
More pert, more proud, more poſitive than he.
What further could I wiſh the fop to do,
But turn a wit, and ſcribble verſes too;
Pierce the ſoft lab'rinth of a Lady's ear
With rhymes of this *per cent.* and that *per year?*
Or court a Wife, ſpread out his wily parts,
Like nets or lime-twigs, for rich Widows hearts;
Call himſelf Barriſter to ev'ry wench,
And wooe in language of the Pleas and Bench?
Language, which Boreas might to Auſter hold
More rough than forty Germans when they ſcold.
Curs'd be the wretch, ſo venal and ſo vain:
Paltry and proud, as drabs in Drury-lane.
'Tis ſuch a bounty as was never known,
If PETER deigns to help you to your *own:*
What thanks, what praiſe, if *Peter* but ſupplies,
And what a ſolemn face if he denies!
Grave, as when pris'ners ſhake the head and ſwear
'Twas only Suretiſhip that brought 'em there.
His *Office* keeps your Parchment fates entire,
He ſtarves with cold to ſave them from the fire;

Idly, like priſoners, which whole months will ſwear,
That only ſuretyſhip hath brought them there,
And to every ſuitor lye in every thing,
Like a King's Favourite—or like a King.
Like a wedge in a block [b], wring to the barre,
Bearing like aſſes, and more ſhameleſs farre
Than carted whores, lye to the grave Judge; for
Baſtardy abounds not in King's titles, nor
Simony and Sodomy in Church-men's lives,
As theſe things do in him; by theſe he thrives.
Shortly (as th' ſea) he'll compaſs all the land,
From *Scots* to *Wight*, from *Mount* to *Dover* ſtrand.
And ſpying heirs melting with Luxury,
Satan will not joy at their ſins as he:
For (as a thrifty wench ſcrapes kitchen-ſtuffe,
And barrelling the droppings, and the ſnuffe
Of waſting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding chear)
Piecemeal he gets lands, and ſpends as much time
Wringing each acre, as maids pulling prime.
In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws
Aſſurances, big as gloſs'd civil laws,
So huge that men (in our times forwardneſs)
Are Fathers of the Church for writing leſs.
Theſe he writes not; nor for theſe written payes,
Therefore ſpares no length, (as in thoſe firſt dayes

Notes.

[b] His comparing Advocates inforcing the Law to the Bench, to a *wedge in a block*, our Author juſtly thought too licentious to be imitated.

For you he walks the ſtreets thro' rain or duſt,
For not in Chariots *Peter* puts his truſt;
For you he ſweats and labours at the laws,
Takes God to witneſs he affects your cauſe,
And lies to ev'ry Lord in ev'ry thing,
Like a King's Favourite—or like a King.
Theſe are the talents that adorn them all,
From wicked Waters ev'n to godly * *
Not more of Simony beneath black gowns,
Nor more of baſtardy in heirs to Crowns.
In ſhillings and in pence at firſt they deal;
And ſteal ſo little, few perceive they ſteal;
Till, like the Sea, they compaſs all the land,
From *Scots* to *Wight*, from *Mount* to *Dover* ſtrand:
And when rank Widows purchaſe luſcious nights,
Or when a Duke to *Janſen* punts at White's,
Or City-heir in mortgage melts away;
Satan himſelf feels far leſs joy than they.
Piecemeal they win this acre firſt, then that,
Glean on, and gather up the whole eſtate.
Then ſtrongly fencing ill-got wealth by law,
Indentures, Cov'nants, Articles they draw,
Large as the fields themſelves, and larger far
Than Civil Codes, with all their Gloſſes, are;
So vaſt, our new Divines, we muſt confeſs,
Are Fathers of the Church for writing leſs.
But let them write for you, each rogue impairs
The deeds, and dextrouſly omits, *ſes heires:*

When *Luther* was profeſt, he did deſire
Short *Pater-noſters*, ſaying as a Fryer
Each day his Beads; but having left thoſe laws,
Adds to Chriſt's prayer, the power and glory clauſe)
But when he ſells or changes land, h'impaires
The writings, and (unwatch'd) leaves out, *ſes heires*,
As ſlily as any Commenter goes by
Hard words, or ſenſe; or, in Divinity
As controverters in vouch'd Texts, leave out
Shrewd words, which might againſt them clear the doubt.
Where are theſe ſpread woods which cloath'd heretofore
Thoſe bought lands? not built, not burnt within door.
Where the old landlords troops, and almes? In halls
Carthuſian Faſts, and fulſome Bacchanals
Equally I hate. Mean's bleſt. In rich men's homes
I bid kill ſome beaſts, but no hecatombs;
None ſtarve, none ſurfeit ſo. But (oh) we allow
Good works as good, but out of faſhion now,
Like old rich wardrobes. But my words none draws
Within the vaſt reach of th' huge ſtatutes jawes.

NOTES.

VER. 127. *Treaſon, or the Law.*] By the *Law* is here meant the *Lawyers*.

No Commentator can more ſlily paſs
O'er a learn'd, unintelligible place;
Or, in quotation, ſhrewd Divines leave out
Thoſe words, that would againſt them clear the doubt.
So Luther thought the Pater-noſter long,
When doom'd to ſay his beads and Even ſong;
But having caſt his cowle, and left thoſe laws,
Adds to Chriſt's pray'r, the *Pow'r and Glory* clauſe.
The lands are bought; but where are to be found
Thoſe ancient woods, that ſhaded all the ground?
We ſee no new-built palaces aſpire,
No kitchens emulate the veſtal fire.
Where are thoſe troops of Poor, that throng'd of yore
The good old landlord's hoſpitable door?
Well, I could wiſh, that ſtill in lordly domes
Some beaſts were kill'd, tho' not whole hecatombs;
That both extremes were baniſh'd from their walls,
Carthuſian faſts, and fulſome Bacchanals;
And all mankind might that juſt Mean obſerve,
In which none e'er could ſurfeit, none could ſtarve.
Theſe as good works, 'tis true, we all allow;
But oh! theſe works are not in faſhion now:
Like rich old wardrobes, things extremely rare,
Extremely fine, but what no man will wear.
Thus much I've ſaid, I truſt, without offence;
Let no Court Sycophant pervert my ſenſe,
Nor ſly Informer watch theſe words to draw
Within the reach of Treaſon, or the Law.

SATIRE IV.

WELL; I may now receive, and die. My ſin
Indeed is great, but yet I have been in
A Purgatory, ſuch as fear'd hell is
A recreation, and ſcant map of this.
My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor hath been
Poyſon'd with love to ſee or to be ſeen,
I had no ſuit there, nor new ſuit to ſhow,
Yet went to Court; but as Glare which did go
To Maſs in jeſt, catch'd, was fain to diſburſe
Two hundred markes, which is the Statutes curſe,

NOTES.

VER. 1. *Well, if it be etc.*] Donne ſays,
Well; I may now receive and die.
which is very indecent language on ſo ludicrous an occaſion.

VER. 3. *I die in charity with fool and knave,*] We verily think he did. But of the immediate cauſe of his departure hence there is ſome ſmall difference between his Friends and Enemies. His family ſuggeſts that a general decay of nature, which had been long coming on, ended with a Dropſy in the breaſt, enough to have killed Hercules. The *Gentlemen of the Dunciad* maintain, that he

SATIRE IV.

WELL, if it be my time to quit the ſtage,
Adieu to all the follies of the age!
I die in charity with fool and knave,
Secure of peace at leaſt beyond the grave.
I've had my Purgatory here betimes,
And paid for all my ſatires, all my rhymes.
The Poet's hell, its tortures, fiends, and flames,
To this were trifles, toys and empty names.
With fooliſh pride my heart was never fir'd,
Nor the vain itch t'admire, or be admir'd;
I hop'd for no commiſſion from his Grace;
I bought no benefice, I begg'd no place;
Had no new verſes, nor new ſuit to ſhow;
Yet went to Court!—the Dev'l would have it ſo.
But, as the Fool that in reforming days
Wou'd go to Maſs in jeſt (as ſtory ſays)

NOTES.

fell by the keen pen of our redoubtable Laureat. We ourſelves ſhould be inclined to this latter opinion, for the ſake of ornamenting his ſtory; for it would be a fine thing for his Hiſtorian to be able to ſay, that he died, like his immortal nameſake, *Alexander the Great*, by a drug of ſo deadly cold a nature, that, as Plutarch and other grave writers tell us, it could be contained in nothing but the Scull of an Aſs. SCRIBL.

VER. 7. *The Poet's hell*] He has here with great prudence corrected the licentious expreſſion of his Original.

Before he ſcap'd; ſo it pleas'd my deſtiny
(Guilty of my ſin of going) to think me
As prone to all ill, and of good as forget-
full, as proud, luſtfull, and as much in debt,
As vain, as witleſs, and as falſe, as they
Which dwell in Court, for once going that way.
Therefore I ſuffer'd this; towards me did run
A thing more ſtrange, than on Nile's ſlime the Sun
E'er bred, or all which into Noah's Ark came:
A thing which would have pos'd Adam to name:
Stranger than ſeven Antiquaries ſtudies,
Than Africk Monſters, Guianaes rarities,
Stranger than ſtrangers [a]: one who, for a Dane,
In the Danes Maſſacre had ſure been ſlain,
If he had liv'd then; and without help dies,
When next the Prentices 'gainſt ſtrangers riſe;
One whom the watch at noon lets ſcarce go by;
One, to whom the examining Juſtice ſure would cry,
Sir, by your Prieſthood tell me what you are?
His cloaths were ſtrange, tho' coarſe, and black, though bare,
Sleeveleſs his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (ſo much ground was ſeen)
Become Tufftaffaty; and our children ſhall
See it plain raſh a while, then nought at all.

NOTES.

[a] This is ill expreſſed, for it only means, he would be more ſtared at than Strangers are.

Could not but think, to pay his fine was odd,
Since 'twas no form'd deſign of ſerving God;
So was I puniſh'd, as if full as proud
As prone to ill, as negligent of good,
As deep in debt, without a thought to pay,
As vain, as idle, and as falſe, as they
Who live at Court, for going once that way!
Scarce was I enter'd, when, behold! there came
A thing which Adam had been pos'd to name;
Noah had refus'd it lodging in his Ark,
Where all the Race of Reptiles might embark:
A verier monſter, than on Africk's ſhore
The ſun e'er got, or ſlimy Nilus bore,
Or Sloane or Woodward's wondrous ſhelves contain,
Nay, all that lying Travellers can feign.
The watch would hardly let him paſs at noon,
At night, wou'd ſwear him dropt out of the Moon.
One whom the mob, when next we find or make
A popiſh plot, ſhall for a Jeſuit take,
And the wiſe Juſtice ſtarting from his chair
Cry, By your Prieſthood tell me what you are?
Such was the wight: Th' apparel on his back
Tho' coarſe, was rev'rend, and tho' bare, was black:
The ſuit, if by the faſhion one might gueſs,
Was velvet in the youth of good Queen *Beſs*,
But mere tuff-taffety what now remain'd;
So Time, that changes all things, had ordain'd!

The thing hath travail'd, and, faith, ſpeaks all tongues,
And only knoweth what to all States belongs,
Made of th' accents, and beſt phraſe of all theſe,
He ſpeaks one language. If ſtrange meats diſpleaſe,
Art can deceive, or hunger force my taſt;
But pedants motly tongue, ſouldiers bumbaſt,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the termes of law,
Are ſtrong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this, yet I muſt be content
With his tongue, in his tongue call'd Complement:
In which he can win widows, and pay ſcores,
Make men ſpeak treaſon, couzen ſubtleſt whores,
Out-flatter favourites, or out-lie either
Jovius, or Surius, or both together.
He names me, and comes to me; I whiſper, God,
How have I ſinn'd, that thy wrath's furious Rod,
This fellow, chuſeth me! He ſaith, Sir,
I love your judgment, whom do you prefer
For the beſt Linguiſt? and I ſeelily
Said that I thought Calepines Dictionary.

Our ſons ſhall ſee it leiſurely decay,
Firſt turn plain raſh, then vaniſh quite away.
This thing has travel'd, ſpeaks each language too,
And knows what's fit for every ſtate to do;
Of whoſe beſt phraſe and courtly accent join'd,
He forms one tongue, exotic and refin'd.
Talkers I've learn'd to bear; Motteux I knew,
Henley himſelf I've heard, and Budgel too.
The Doctor's Wormwood ſtyle, the Haſh of tongues
A Pedant makes, the ſtorm of Gonſon's lungs,
The whole Artill'ry of the terms of War,
And (all thoſe plagues in one) the bawling Bar:
Theſe I cou'd bear; but not a rogue ſo civil,
Whoſe tongue will compliment you to the devil.
A tongue, that can cheat widows, cancel ſcores,
Make Scots ſpeak treaſon, cozen ſubtleſt whores,
With royal Favourites in flatt'ry vie,
And Oldmixon and Burnet both out-lie.
He ſpies me out, I whiſper, Gracious God!
What ſin of mine could merit ſuch a rod?
That all the ſhot of dulneſs now muſt be
From this thy blunderbuſs diſcharg'd on me!
Permit (he cries) no ſtranger to your fame
To crave your ſentiment, if—'s your name.
What *Speech* eſteem you moſt? "The *King's*, ſaid I."
But the beſt *words*?—"O Sir, the *Dictionary*."

Nay, but of men, moſt ſweet Sir? Beza then,
Some Jeſuits, and two reverend men
Of our two academies I nam'd: here
He ſtopt me, and ſaid, Nay your Apoſtles were
Good pretty Linguiſts; ſo Panurgus was,
Yet a poor Gentleman; all theſe may paſs
By travail. Then, as if he would have ſold
His tongue, he prais'd it, and ſuch wonders told,
That I was fain to ſay, If you had liv'd, Sir,
Time enough to have been Interpreter
To Babels Bricklayers, ſure the Tower had ſtood.
He adds, If of Court life you knew the good,
You would leave loneneſs. I ſaid, Not alone
My loneneſs is; but Spartanes faſhion

NOTES.

VER. 78. *Yet theſe were all poor Gentlemen!*] Our Poet has here added to the humour of his original. Donne makes his thread-bare Traveller content himſelf under his

You miſs my aim; I mean the moſt acute
And perfect *Speaker?*— "Onſlow, paſt diſpute."
But, Sir, of writers? "Swift, for cloſer ſtyle,
"But Ho**y for a period of a mile."
Why yes, 'tis granted, theſe indeed may paſs:
Good common linguiſts, and ſo Panurge was;
Nay troth th' Apoſtles (tho' perhaps too rough)
Had once a pretty gift of Tongues enough:
Yet theſe were all poor Gentlemen! I dare
Affirm, 'twas Travel made them what they were.
Thus others talents having nicely ſhown,
He came by ſure tranſition to his own:
Till I cry'd out, You prove yourſelf ſo able,
Pity! you was not Druggerman at Babel;
For had they found a linguiſt half ſo good,
I make no queſtion but the Tow'r had ſtood.
"Obliging Sir! for Courts you ſure were made:
"Why then for ever bury'd in the ſhade?
"Spirits like you, ſhould ſee and ſhould be ſeen,
"The King would ſmile on you--at leaſt the Queen.
Ah gentle Sir! you Courtiers ſo cajol us—
But Tully has it, *Nunquam minus ſolus:*
And as for Courts, forgive me, if I ſay
No leſſons now are taught the Spartan way:

NOTES.

poverty with the reflection that Panurge himſelf, the great Traveller and Linguiſt in Rabelais, went a begging.

To teach by painting drunkards doth not laſt
Now, Aretines pictures have made few chaſte;
No more can Princes Courts (though there be few
Better pictures of vice) teach me virtue.
He like to a high-ſtretcht Lute-ſtring ſqueaks, O Sir,
'Tis ſweet to talk of Kings. At Weſtminſter,
Said I, the man that keeps the Abby tombs,
And for his price, doth with whoever comes
Of all our Harrys, and our Edwards talk,
From King to King, and all their kin can walk:
Your ears ſhall hear nought but Kings; your eyes meet
Kings only: The way to it is Kings-ſtreet.
He ſmack'd, and cry'd, He's baſe, mechanique, courſe,
So are all your Engliſhmen in their diſcourſe.
Are not your Frenchmen neat? Mine, as you ſee,
I have but one, Sir, look, he follows me.
Certes they are neatly cloath'd. I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your Grogaram.

Notes.

Ver. 104. *He ev'ry day from King to King can walk,*] There is ſomething humourous enough in the words of the Original. *The way to it is Kings-ſtreet.* But the Imi-

Tho' in his pictures Luſt be full diſplay'd,
Few are the Converts Aretine has made;
And tho' the Court ſhow Vice exceeding clear,
None ſhould, by my advice, learn Virtue there.
At this entranc'd, he lifts his hands and eyes,
Squeaks like a high-ſtretch'd luteſtring, and replies:
" Oh 'tis the ſweeteſt of all earthly things
" To gaze on Princes, and to talk of Kings!
Then, happy Man who ſhows the Tombs! ſaid I,
He dwells amidſt the royal Family;
He ev'ry day, from King to King can walk,
Of all our Harries, all our Edwards talk,
And get by ſpeaking truth of monarchs dead,
What few can of the living, Eaſe and Bread.
" Lord, Sir, a meer Mechanic! ſtrangely low,
" And coarſe of phraſe,—your Engliſh all are ſo.
" How elegant your Frenchmen?" Mine, d'ye mean?
I have but one, I hope the fellow's clean.
" Oh! Sir, politely ſo! nay, let me die,
" Your only wearing is your Padua-ſoy."
Not, Sir, my only, I have better ſtill,
And this you ſee is but my diſhabille—
Wild to get looſe, his Patience I provoke,
Miſtake, confound, object at all he ſpoke.

NOTES.

tator has given us more than an equivalent in that fine ſtroke of moral ſatire in the 106 and 107th lines.

Not ſo, Sir, I have more. Under this pitch
He would not fly; I chaf'd him: but as Itch
Scratch'd into ſmart, and as blunt Iron groun'd
Into an edge, hurts worſe: So, I (fool) found,
Croſſing hurt me. To fit my ſullenneſs,
He to another key his ſtyle doth dreſs;
And aſks what news; I tell him of new playes,
He takes my hand, and as a Still which ſtayes
A Sembrief, 'twixt each drop, he niggardly,
As loth to inrich me, ſo tells many a ly.
More than ten Hollenſheads, or Halls, or Stows,
Of trivial houſhold traſh: He know, he knows
When the *Queen* frown'd or ſmil'd, and he knows what
A ſubtle Stateſman may gather of that;
He knows who loves whom; and who by poiſon
Haſts to an Offices reverſion;
Who waſtes in meat, in clothes, in horſe, he notes,
Who loves whores . . . . . .
He knows who hath ſold his land, and now doth beg
A licence, old iron, boots, ſhoes, and egge-
Shells to tranſport;

as coarſe iron, ſharpen'd, mangles more,
itch moſt hurts when anger'd to a ſore;
hen you plague a fool, 'tis ſtill the curſe,
only make the matter worſe and worſe.
e paſt it o'er; affects an eaſy ſmile
ll my peeviſhneſs, and turns his ſtyle.
ſks, "What News? I tell him of new Plays,
Eunuchs, Harlequins, and Operas.
ears, and as a Still with ſimples in it
veen each drop it gives, ſtays half a minute,
to enrich me with too quick replies,
ittle, and by little, drops his lies.
r houſhold traſh! of birth-nights, balls, and ſhows,
e than ten Hollingſheads, or Halls, or Stows.
en the *Queen* frown'd, or ſmil'd, he knows; and what
btle Miniſter may make of that:
o ſins with whom: who got his Penſion rug,
uicken'd a Reverſion by a drug:
oſe place is quarter'd out, three parts in four,
whether to a Biſhop, or a Whore:
o having loſt his credit, pawn'd his rent,
erefore fit to have a Government:
o in the ſecret, deals in Stocks ſecure,
cheats th' unknowing Widow and the Poor:
o makes a Truſt or Charity a Job,
gets an Act of Parliament to rob:

ſhortly boys ſhall not play
At ſpan-counter, or blow-point, but ſhall pay
Toll to ſome Courtier; and wiſer than all us,
He knows what Lady is not painted. Thus
He with home meats cloyes me. I belch, ſpue, ſpit,
Look pale and ſickly, like a Patient, yet
He thruſts on more, and as he had undertook,
To ſay Gallo-Belgicus without book,
Speaks of all States and deeds that have been ſince
The Spaniards came to th' loſs of Amyens.
Like a big wife, at ſight of loathed meat,
Ready to travail: ſo I ſigh, and ſweat
To hear this [a] Makaron talk: in vain, for yet,
Either my humour, or his own to fit,
He like a privileg'd ſpie, whom nothing can
Diſcredit, libels now 'gainſt each great man.
He names the price of ev'ry office paid;
He ſaith our wars thrive ill becauſe delaid;

Notes.

[a] Whom we call an Aſs, the Italians ſtyle *Maccheroni*.

Ver. 151. *What Lady's face etc.*] The Original is here very humourous. This torrent of ſcandal concludes thus,

And wiſer than all us
He knows what Lady

the reader expects it will conclude,—*what Lady is painted.* No, juſt the contrary,

what Lady is not painted,

ſatirically inſinuating, that that is a better Proof of the goodneſs of his intelligence than the other. The Reader

Why Turnpikes riſe, and now no Cit nor clown
Can gratis ſee the country, or the town:
Shortly no lad ſhall chuck, or lady vole,
But ſome exciſing Courtier will have toll.
He tells what ſtrumpet places ſells for life,
What 'Squire his lands, what citizen his wife:
And laſt (which proves him wiſer ſtill than all)
What Lady's face is not a whited wall.
As one of Woodward's patients, ſick, and ſore,
I puke, I nauſeate,—yet he thruſts in more:
Trim's Europe's balance, tops the ſtateſman's part,
And talks Gazettes and Poſt-boys o'er by heart.
Like a big wife at ſight of loathſome meat
Ready to caſt, I yawn, I ſigh, and ſweat.
Then as a licens'd ſpy, whom nothing can
Silence or hurt, he libels the great Man;
Swears ev'ry place entail'd for years to come,
In ſure ſucceſſion to the day of doom:
He names the price for ev'ry office paid,
And ſays our wars thrive ill, becauſe delay'd:

NOTES.

ſees there is greater force in the uſe of theſe plain words, than in thoſe which the Imitator employs. And the reaſon is, becauſe the ſatire does not turn upon the *odiouſneſs* of painting; in which caſe the terms of a *painted wall* had given force to the expreſſion; but upon the *frequency* of it, which required only the ſimple mention of the thing.

VER. 152. *As one of Woodward's patients,*] Alluding to the effects of his uſe of oils in bilious diſorders.

That Offices are intail'd, and that there are
Perpetuities of them, laſting as far
As the laſt day; and that great Officers
Do with the Spaniards ſhare, and Dunkirkers.
I more amaz'd than Circes priſoners, when
They felt themſelves turn beaſts, felt myſelf then
Becoming Traytor, and methought I ſaw
One of our Giant Statutes ope his jaw,
To ſuck me in for hearing him: I found
That as burnt venemous Leachers do grow ſound
By giving others their ſores, I might grow
Guilty, and he free: Therefore I did ſhow
All ſigns of loathing; but ſince I am in,
I muſt pay mine, and my forefathers ſin
To the laſt farthing. Therefore to my power
Toughly and ſtubbornly I bear; but th' hower
Of mercy now was come: he tries to bring
Me to pay a fine to 'ſcape a torturing,
And ſays, Sir, can you ſpare me—? I ſaid, Willingly;
Nay, Sir, can you ſpare me a crown? Thankfully I
Gave it, as ranſom; but as fidlers, ſtill,
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thruſt one more jigg upon you: ſo did he
With his long complimental thanks vex me.
But he is gone, thanks to his needy want,
And the Prerogative of my Crown; ſcant
His thanks were ended, when I (which did ſee
All the Court fill'd with more ſtrange things than he)

NOTES.

VER. 167. *fall endlong*] The ſudden effect of the tranſformation is ſtrongly and finely painted to the imagina-

Nay hints, 'tis by connivance of the Court,
That Spain robs on, and Dunkirk's ſtill a Port.
Not more amazement ſeiz'd on Circe's gueſts,
To ſee themſelves fall endlong into beaſts,
Than mine, to find a ſubject ſtay'd and wiſe
Already half turn'd traytor by ſurprize.
I felt th' infection ſlide from him to me,
As in the pox, ſome give it to get free;
And quick to ſwallow me, methought I ſaw
One of our Giant Statutes ope its jaw.
In that nice moment, as another Lye
Stood juſt a-tilt, the Miniſter came by.
To him he flies, and bows, and bows again,
Then, cloſe as Umbra, joins the dirty train.
Not Fannius' ſelf more impudently near,
When half his noſe is in his Prince's ear.
I quak'd at heart; and ſtill afraid, to ſee
All the Court fill'd with ſtranger things than he,
Ran out as faſt, as one that pays his bail
And dreads more actions, hurries from a jail.
Bear me, ſome God! oh quickly bear me hence
To wholſome Solitude, the nurſe of ſenſe:
Where Contemplation prunes her ruffled wings,
And the free ſoul looks down to pity Kings!

NOTES.

tion, not in the ſound, but in the ſenſe of theſe two words.

VER. 184. *Bear me,*] Theſe four lines are wonderfully

Ran from thence with ſuch, or more haſt than one
Who fears more actions, doth haſt from priſon.
At home in wholeſome ſolitarineſs
My piteous ſoul began the wretchedneſs
Of ſuiters at court to mourn, and a trance
Like his, who dreamt he ſaw hell, did advance
It ſelf o'er me: ſuch men as he ſaw there
I ſaw at court, and worſe and more. Low fear
Becomes the guilty, not th' accuſer: Then,
Shall I, none's ſlave, of high-born or rais'd men
Fear frowns; and my miſtreſs truth, betray thee
For th' huffing, bragart, puft nobility?
No, no, thou which ſince yeſterday haſt been,
Almoſt about the whole world, haſt thou ſeen,
O ſun, in all thy journey, vanity,
Such as ſwells the bladder of our court? I
Think he which made your [b] Waxen garden, and
Tranſported it from Italy, to ſtand
With us at London, flouts our Courtiers; for
Juſt ſuch gay painted things, which no ſap, nor

NOTES.

ſublime. His impatience in this region of *vice*, is like that of Virgil, in the region of *heat*. They both call out as if they were half ſtifled by the ſulphury air of the place,

O qui me gelidis—
O quickly bear me hence.

[b] A ſhow of the Italian Gardens in Waxwork, in the time of King James the Firſt. P.

There ſober thought purſu'd th' amuſing theme,
Till Fancy colour'd it, and form'd a Dream.
A Viſion hermits can to Hell tranſport,
And forc'd ev'n me to ſee the damn'd at Court.
Not Dante dreaming all th' infernal ſtate,
Beheld ſuch ſcenes of envy, ſin, and hate.
Baſe Fear becomes the guilty, not the free;
Suits Tyrants, Plunderers, but ſuits not me:
Shall I, the Terror of this ſinful town,
Care, if a liv'ry'd Lord or ſmile or frown?
Who cannot flatter, and deteſt who can,
Tremble before a noble Serving-man?
O my fair miſtreſs, Truth! ſhall I quit thee
For huffing, braggart, puft Nobility?
Thou, who ſince yeſterday haſt roll'd o'er all
The buſy, idle blockheads of the ball,
Haſt thou, oh Sun beheld an emptier ſort,
Than ſuch as ſwell this bladder of a court?
Now pox on thoſe who ſhew a *Court in wax!*
It ought to bring all courtiers on their backs:
Such painted puppets! ſuch a varniſh'd race
Of hollow gew-gaws, only dreſs and face!

NOTES.

VER. 188. *There ſober thought*] Theſe two lines are remarkable for the delicacy and propriety of the expreſſion.

VER. 194. *Baſe Fear*] Theſe four admirable lines become the high office he had aſſumed, and ſo nobly ſuſtained.

Taſt have in them, ours are; and natural
Some of the ſtocks [c] are; their fruits baſtard all.
'Tis ten a Clock and paſt; all whom the mues,
Baloun, or tennis, diet, or the ſtews
Had all the morning held, now the ſecond
Time made ready, that day, in flocks are found
In the *Preſence*, and I (God pardon me)
As freſh and ſweet their Apparels be, as be
Their fields they ſold to buy them. For a king
Thoſe hoſe are, cry the flatterers: and bring
Them next week to the theatre to ſell.
Wants reach all ſtates: me ſeems they do as well
At ſtage, as courts; all are players. Whoe'er looks,
(For themſelves dare not go) o'er Cheapſide books,
Shall find their wardrobes inventory. Now
The Ladies come. As pirates (which do know
That there came weak ſhips fraught with Cutchanel)
The men board them; and praiſe (as they think) well,

NOTES.

[c] That is, of wood.

VER. 206. *Court in wax!*] A famous ſhow of the Court of France, in Wax-work. P.

VER. 213. *At Fig's, at White's,*] White's was a noted

Such waxen noſes, ſtately ſtaring things—
No wonder ſome folks bow, and think them Kings.
See! where the Britiſh youth, engag'd no more
At Fig's, at White's, with felons, or a whore,
Pay their laſt duty to the Court, and come
All freſh and fragrant, to the drawing-room;
In hues as gay, and odours as divine,
As the fair fields they ſold to look ſo fine.
"That's velvet for a King!" the flatt'rer ſwears;
'Tis true, for ten days hence 'twill be King Lear's.
Our Court may juſtly to our ſtage give rules,
That helps it both to fools-coats and to fools.
And why not players ſtrut in courtiers cloaths?
For theſe are actors too, as well as thoſe:
Wants reach all ſtates; they beg but better dreſt,
And all is ſplendid poverty at beſt.
Painted for ſight, and eſſenc'd for the ſmell,
Like frigates fraught with ſpice and cochine'l,
Sail in the Ladies: how each pyrate eyes
So weak a veſſel, and ſo rich a prize!
Top-gallant he, and ſhe in all her trim,
He boarding her, ſhe ſtriking ſail to him:

NOTES.

gaming-houſe: Fig's, a Prize fighter's Academy, where the young Nobility receiv'd inſtruction in thoſe days: It was alſo cuſtomary for the nobility and gentry to viſit the condemned criminals in Newgate. P.

VER. 220. *our ſtage give rules,*] Alluding to the Chamberlain's Authority.

Their beauties; they the mens wits; both are bought.
Why good wits ne'er wear ſcarlet gowns [d], I thought
This cauſe, Theſe men, mens wits for ſpeeches buy,
And women buy all red which ſcarlets dye.
He call'd her beauty lime-twigs, her hair net:
She fears her drugs ill lay'd, her hair looſe ſet [e].
Would not Heraclitus laugh to ſee Macrine
From hat to ſhoe, himſelf at door refine,
As if the Preſence were a Moſch: and lift
His ſkirts and hoſe, and call his clothes to ſhrift,
Making them confeſs not only mortal
Great ſtains and holes in them, but venial
Feathers and duſt, wherewith they fornicate:
And then by Durer's rules ſurvey the ſtate
Of his each limb, and with ſtrings the odds tries
Of his neck to his leg, and waſte to thighs.
So in immaculate clothes, and Symmetry
Perfect as Circles [f], with ſuch nicety
As a young Preacher at his firſt time goes
To preach, he enters, and a lady which owes
Him not ſo much as good will, he arreſts,
And unto her proteſts, proteſts, proteſts,

Notes.

[d] i. e. Arrive to worſhip and magiſtracy. The reaſon he gives is, that thoſe who have wit are forced to ſell their ſtock, inſtead of trading with it. This thought, tho' not amiſs, our Poet has not paraphraſed. It is obſcurely expreſſed, and poſſibly it eſcaped him.

" Dear Counteſs! you have charms all hearts to hit!"
And " Sweet Sir Fopling! you have ſo much wit!"
Such wits and beauties are not prais'd for nought,
For both the beauty and the wit are bought.
'Twou'd burſt ev'n Heraclitus with the ſpleen,
To ſee thoſe anticks, Fopling and Courtin:
The Preſence ſeems, with things ſo richly odd,
The Moſque of Mahound, or ſome queer Pa-god.
See them ſurvey their limbs by Durer's rules,
Of all beau-kind the beſt proportion'd fools!
Adjuſt their cloaths, and to confeſſion draw
Thoſe venial ſins, an atom, or a ſtraw;
But oh! what terrors muſt diſtract the ſoul
Convicted of that mortal crime, a hole;
Or ſhould one pound of powder leſs beſpread
Thoſe monkey tails that wag behind their head.
Thus finiſh'd, and corrected to a hair,
They march, to prate their hour before the Fair.
So firſt to preach a white-glov'd Chaplain goes,
With band of Lilly, and with cheek of Roſe,

NOTES.

* i.e. Conſcious that both her complexion and her hair are borrowed, ſhe ſuſpects that, when, in the common cant of flatterers, he calls her *beauty lime-twigs*, and her *hair a net* to catch lovers, he means to inſinuate that her colours are coarſely laid on, and her borrowed hair looſely woven.

[f] Becauſe all the lines drawn from the centre to the circumference are equal.

VER. 240. *Durer's rules,*] Albert Durer.

So much as at Rome would ſerve to have thrown
Ten Cardinals into the *Inquiſition*;
And whiſpers by *Jeſu* ſo oft, that a
Purſuevant would have raviſh'd him away
For ſaying our Ladies Pſalter. But 'tis fit
That they each other plague, they merit it.
But here comes Glorious that will plague them both,
Who in the other extreme only doth
Call a rough careleſneſs, good faſhion:
Whoſe cloak his ſpurs tear, or whom he ſpits on,
He cares not, he. His ill words do no harm
To him; he ruſhes in, as if Arm, arm,
He meant to cry; and though his face be as ill
As theirs which in old hangings whip Chriſt, ſtill
He ſtrives to look worſe; he keeps all in awe;
Jeſts like a licens'd fool, commands like law.

Tyr'd, now I leave this place, and but pleas'd ſo
As men from goals to execution go,
Go, through the great chamber (why is it hung
With the ſeven deadly ſins?) being among

Sweeter than Sharon, in immac'late trim,
Neatneſs itſelf impertinent in him.
Let but the Ladies ſmile, and they are bleſt:
Prodigious! how the things *proteſt*, *proteſt*:
Peace, fools, or Gonſon will for Papiſts ſeize you,
If once he catch you at your *Jeſu! Jeſu!*
Nature made ev'ry Fop to plague his brother,
Juſt as one Beauty mortifies another.
But here's the Captain that will plague them both,
Whoſe air cries Arm! whoſe very look's an oath:
The Captain's honeſt, Sirs, and that's enough,
Tho' his ſoul's bullet, and his body buff.
He ſpits fore-right; his haughty cheſt before,
Like batt'ring rams, beats open ev'ry door:
And with a face as red, and as awry,
As Herod's hang-dogs in old Tapeſtry,
Scarecrow to boys, the breeding woman's curſe,
Has yet a ſtrange ambition to look worſe;
Confounds the civil, keeps the rude in awe,
Jeſts like a licens'd fool, commands like law.
Frighted, I quit the room, but leave it ſo
As men from Jayls to execution go;
For hung with deadly ſins I ſee the wall,
And lin'd with Giants deadlier than 'em all:

NOTE.

VER. 274. *For hung with deadly ſins*] The Room hung with old Tapeſtry, repreſenting the ſeven deadly ſins. P.

Thoſe *Aſkaparts* [b], men big enough to throw
Charing-Croſs for a bar, men that do know
No token of worth, but Queens man, and fine
Living; barrels of beef, flaggons of wine.
I ſhook like a ſpied Spie—Preachers which are
Seas of Wit and Arts, you can, then dare,
Drown the ſins of this place, but as for me
Which am but a ſcant book, enough ſhall be
To waſh the ſtains away: Although I yet
(With *Maccabees* modeſty) the known merit
Of my work leſſen, yet ſome wiſe men ſhall,
I hope, eſteem my Writs Canonical.

NOTE.

[b] A Giant famous in Romances. P.

Each man an *Aſkapart*, of ſtrength to toſs
For Quoits, both Temple-bar and Charing-croſs.
Scar'd at the grizly forms, I ſweat, I fly,
And ſhake all o'er, like a diſcovered ſpy.
Courts are too much for wits ſo weak as mine:
Charge them with Heaven's Artillery, bold Divine!
From ſuch alone the Great rebukes endure,
Whoſe Satire's ſacred, and whoſe rage ſecure:
'Tis mine to waſh a few light ſtains, but theirs
To deluge ſin, and drown a Court in tears.
Howe'er what's now *Apocrypha*, my Wit,
In time to come, may paſs for holy writ.

EPILOGUE

TO THE

SATIRES,

In Two DIALOGUES.

Written in MDCCXXXVIII.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN

F. Hayman inv. et del. C. Grignion Scul.

O Sacred Weapon, left for Truth's Defence,—
Sole Dread of Folly, Vice and Insolence!—
To all but Heaven-directed Hands denied,—
The Muse may give thee, but the Gods must guide.

Ep. 2 to

EPILOGUE
TO THE
SATIRES.

Written in MDCCXXXVIII.

DIALOGUE I.

FR. NOT twice a twelve-month you appear in Print,
And when it comes, the Court ſee nothing in't.

VARIATIONS.

After ℣ 2. in the MS.

You don't, I hope, pretend to quit the trade,
Becauſe you think your reputation made:
Like good ** of whom ſo much was ſaid,
That when his name was up, he lay a-bed.
Come, come, refreſh us with a livelier ſong,
Or like ** you'll lie a-bed too long.

NOTES.

VER. 1. *Not twice a twelve-month etc.*] Theſe two lines are from Horace; and the only lines that are ſo in the whole Poem; being meant to give a handle to that which follows in the character of an impertinent Cenſurer,

'Tis all from Horace; etc. P.

VER. 2. *the Court ſee nothing in't.*] He choſe this expreſſion for the ſake of its elegant and ſatiric ambiguity. His writings abound in them.

You grow correct, that once, with Rapture writ,
And are, beſides, too *moral* for a Wit.
Decay of Parts, alas! we all muſt feel ---
Why now, this moment, don't I ſee you ſteal?
'Tis all from Horace; Horace long before ye
Said, "Tories call'd him Whig, and Whigs a Tory;"
And taught his Romans, in much better metre,
"To laugh at Fools who put their truſt in Peter."
But Horace, Sir, was delicate, was nice;
Bubo obſerves, he laſh'd no ſort of *Vice*:
Horace would ſay, Sir Billy *ſerv'd the Crown*,
Blunt could *do Buſ'neſs*, H-ggins *knew the Town*;
In Sappho touch the *Failing of the Sex*,
In rev'rend Biſhops note ſome *ſmall Neglects*,
And own, the Spaniard did a *waggiſh thing*,
Who cropt our Ears, and ſent them to the King.

VARIATIONS.

P. Sir, what I write, ſhould be correctly writ.
F. Correct! 'tis what no genius can admit.
Beſides, you grow too moral for a Wit.

NOTES.

VER. 12. *Bubo obſerves,*] Some guilty perſon very fond of making ſuch an obſervation. P.

VER. 14. *H—ggins*] Formerly Jaylor of the Fleet priſon, enriched himſelf by many exactions, for which he was tried and expelled. P.

VER. 18. *Who cropt our Ears,*] Said to be executed by the Captain of a Spaniſh ſhip on one Jenkins a Captain of

His ſly, polite, inſinuating ſtyle
Could pleaſe at Court, and make AUGUSTUS ſmile:
An artful Manager, that crept between
His Friend and Shame, and was a kind of *Screen*.
But 'faith your very Friends will ſoon be ſore;
Patriots there are, who wiſh you'd jeſt no more ---
And where's the Glory; 'twill be only thought
The Great man never offer'd you a groat.
Go ſee Sir ROBERT ---
P. See Sir ROBERT !--- hum ---
And never laugh --- for all my life to come?
Seen him I have, but in his happier hour
Of Social Pleaſure, ill-exchang'd for Pow'r;
Seen him, uncumber'd with the Venal tribe,
Smile without Art, and win without a Bribe.

NOTES.

an Engliſh one. He cut off his ears, and bid him carry them to the King his maſter. P.

VER. 22. *Screen.*]

Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico
Tangit, et admiſſus circum præcordia ludit. Perſ. P.

Ibid. *Screen.*] A metaphor peculiarly appropriated to a certain perſon in power. P.

VER. 24. *Patriots there are, &c.*] This appellation was generally given to thoſe in oppoſition to the Court. Though ſome of them (which our author hints at) had views too mean and intereſted to deſerve that name. P.

VER. 26. *The Great man*] A phraſe, by common uſe, appropriated to the firſt miniſter. P.

VER. 31. *Seen him, uncumber'd*] Theſe two verſes were

Would he oblige me? let me only find,
He does not think me what he thinks mankind.
Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs, no doubt;
The only diff'rence is, I dare laugh out.

F. Why yes: with *Scripture* ſtill you may be free;
A Horſe-laugh, if you pleaſe, at *Honeſty*;
A Joke on JEKYL, or ſome odd *Old Whig*
Who never chang'd his Principle, or Wig:
A Patriot is a Fool in ev'ry age,
Whom all Lord Chamberlains allow the Stage:
Theſe nothing hurts; they keep their Faſhion ſtill,
And wear their ſtrange old Virtue, as they will.

If any aſk you, "Who's the Man, ſo near
"His Prince, that writes in Verſe, and has his ear?"
Why, anſwer, LYTTLETON, and I'll engage
The worthy Youth ſhall ne'er be in a rage:

NOTES.

originally in the poem, though omitted in all the firſt editions. P.

VER. 37. *Why yes: with Scripture ſtill you may be free;*] Thus the Man commonly called *Mother Oſborn*, who was in the Miniſter's pay, and wrote Journals; for one Paper in behalf of Sir Robert, had frequently two againſt J. C.

VER. 39. *A Joke on Jekyl,*] Sir Joſeph Jekyl, Maſter of the Rolls, a true Whig in his principles, and a man of the utmoſt probity. He ſometimes voted againſt the Court, which drew upon him the laugh here deſcribed of ONE who beſtowed it equally upon Religion and Honeſty. He died a few months after the publication of this poem. P.

VER. 43. *Theſe nothing hurts;*] i. e. offends.

VER. 47. *Why, anſwer, Lyttleton,*] George Lyttelton,

But were his Verſes vile, his Whiſper baſe,
You'd quickly find him in Lord *Fanny*'s caſe.
Sejanus, Wolſey, hurt not honeſt FLEURY,
But well may put ſome Statesman in a fury.

Laugh then at any, but at Fools or Foes;
Theſe you but anger, and you mend not thoſe.
Laugh at your friends, and, if your Friends are ſore,
So much the better, you may laugh the more.
To Vice and Folly to confine the jeſt,
Sets half the world, God knows, againſt the reſt;
Did not the Sneer of more impartial men
At Senſe and Virtue, balance all agen.
Judicious Wits ſpread wide the Ridicule,
And charitably comfort Knave and Fool.

P. Dear Sir, forgive the Prejudice of Youth:
Adieu Diſtinction, Satire, Warmth, and Truth!

NOTES.

Secretary to the Prince of Wales, diſtinguiſhed both for his writings and ſpeeches in the ſpirit of Liberty. P.

VER. 51. *Sejanus, Wolſey,*] The one the wicked miniſter of Tiberius; the other, of Henry VIII. The writers againſt the Court uſually beſtowed theſe and other odious names on the Miniſter, without diſtinction, and in the moſt injurious manner. See Dial. II. ℣ 137. P.

Ibid. *Fleury,*] Cardinal: and Miniſter to Louis XV. It was a Patriot faſhion, at that time, to cry up his wiſdom and honeſty. P.

Come, harmleſs Characters that no one hit;
Come, Henley's Oratory, Oſborn's Wit!
The Honey dropping from Favonio's tongue,
The Flow'rs of Bubo, and the Flow of Y—ng!
The gracious Due of Pulpit Eloquence,
And all the well-whipt Cream of Courtly Senſe,
That Firſt was H—vy's, F—'s next, and then
The S—te's, and then H—vy's once agen.
O come, that eaſy Ciceronian ſtyle,
So Latin, yet ſo Engliſh all the while,
As, tho' the Pride of Middleton and Bland,
All Boys may read, and Girls may underſtand!
Then might I ſing, without the leaſt offence,
And all I ſung ſhould be the *Nation*'s Senſe;
Or teach the melancholy Muſe to mourn,
Hang the ſad Verſe on CAROLINA's Urn,

NOTES.

VER. 66. *Henley — Oſborn,*] See them in their places in the Dunciad. P.

VER. 69. *The gracious Dew*] Alludes to ſome court ſermons, and florid panegyrical ſpeeches; particularly one very full of puerilities and flatteries; which afterwards got into an addreſs in the ſame pretty ſtyle; and was laſtly ſerved up in an Epitaph, between Latin and Engliſh, publiſhed by its author. P.

VER. 76. *All Boys may read, and Girls may underſtand!*] i. e. full of ſchool-book *phraſes* and *Angliciſms*.

VER. 78. *Nation's Senſe*;] The cant of Politics at that time.

VER. 80. *Carolina*] Queen conſort to King George II.

And hail her paſſage to the Realms of Reſt,
All Parts perform'd, and *all* her Children bleſt!
So — Satire is no more — I feel it die —
No *Gazetteer* more innocent than I —
And let, a God's-name, ev'ry Fool and Knave
Be grac'd thro' Life, and flatter'd in his Grave.
F. Why ſo? if Satire knows its Time and Place,
You ſtill may laſh the greateſt— in Diſgrace:
For Merit will by turns forſake them all;
Would you know when! exactly when they fall.
But let all Satire in all Changes ſpare
Immortal S — k, and grave De —— re.

NOTES.

She died in 1737. Her death gave occaſion, as is obſerved above, to many indiſcreet and mean performances unworthy of her memory, whoſe laſt moments manifeſted the utmoſt courage and reſolution. P.

How highly our Poet thought of that truly great perſonage may be ſeen by one of his letters to Mr. *Allen*, written at that time; in which, amongſt others, equally reſpectful, are the following words: "The Queen ſhewed, "by the confeſſion of all about her, the utmoſt firmneſs "and temper to her laſt moments, and through the courſe "of great torments. What character hiſtorians will al- "low her, I do not know; but all her domeſtic ſervants, "and thoſe neareſt her, give her the beſt teſtimony, that "of ſincere tears."

VER. 92. *Immortal S—k, and grave De—re!*] A title given *that* Lord by King James II. He was of the Bedchamber to King William; he was ſo to King George I. he was ſo to King George II. *This* Lord was very ſkilful

Silent and ſoft, as Saints remove to Heav'n,
All Tyes diſſolv'd, and ev'ry Sin forgiv'n,
Theſe may ſome gentle miniſterial Wing
Receive, and place for ever near a King!
There, where no Paſſion, Pride, or Shame tranſport,
Lull'd with the ſweet Nepenthe of a Court;

NOTES.

in all the forms of the Houſe, in which he diſcharged himſelf with great gravity. P.

VER. 97. *There, where no Paſſion, etc.*] The excellent writer *De l'Eſprit des Loix* gives the following character of the *Spirit* of Courts, and the *Principle* of Monarchies: "Qu'on liſe ce que les Hiſtoriens de tous les tems ont dit "ſur la Cour des Monarques; qu'on ſe rapelle les con- "verſations des hommes de tous les Païs ſur le miſerable "caractère des COURTISANS; ce ne ſont point des choſes "de ſpeculation, mais d'une triſte expérience. L'ambi- "tion dans l'oiſiveté, la baſſeſſe dans l'orgueil, le deſir de "s'enrichir ſans travail, l'averſion pour la vérité; la fla- "terie, la trahiſon, la perfidie, l'abandon de tous ſes "engagemens, le mepris des devoirs du Citoyen, la crainte "de la vertu du Prince, l'eſperance de ſes foibleſſes, et "plus, que tout cela, LE RIDICULE PERPETUEL JETTÉ "SUR LA VERTU, ſont, je crois, le Caractère de la plu- "part des Courtiſans marqué dans tous les lieux et dans "tous les tems. Or il eſt très mal-aiſé que les Principaux "d'un Etat ſoient malhonnêtes-gens, et que les inferieurs "ſoient gens-de-bien, que ceux-là ſoyent trompeurs, & "que ceux-ci conſentent à n'être que dupes. Que ſi dans "le Peuple il ſe trouve quelque malheureux honnête- "homme, le Cardinal de Richelieu dans ſon *Teſtament* "*politique* inſinue, qu'un Monarque doit ſe garder de s'en "ſervir. Tant-il eſt vrai que la Vertu n'eſt pas le reſſort "de ce Gouvernment."

There, where no Father's, Brother's Friend's diſgrace
Once break their reſt, or ſtir them from their Place:
But paſt the Senſe of human Miſeries,
All Tears are wip'd for ever from all eyes;
No cheek is known to bluſh, no heart to throb,
Save when they loſe a Queſtion, or a Job.
P. Good Heav'n forbid, that I ſhould blaſt their glory,
Who know how like Whig Miniſters to Tory,
And when three Sov'reigns dy'd, could ſcarce be vext,
Conſid'ring what a *gracious Prince* was next.
Have I, in ſilent wonder ſeen ſuch things
As Pride in Slaves, and Avarice in Kings;
And at a Peer or Peereſs, ſhall I fret,
Who ſtarves a Siſter, or forſwears a Debt?
Virtue, I grant you, is an empty boaſt;
But ſhall the Dignity of *Vice* be loſt?
Ye Gods! ſhall Cibber's Son, without rebuke,
Swear like a Lord, or Rich out-whore a Duke;

VARIATIONS.

VER. 112. in ſome editions,
Who ſtarves a Mother,

NOTES.

VER. 108. *gracious Prince*] The ſtyle of Addreſſes on an acceſſion.

VER. 115. *Cibber's Son,—Rich*] Two Players: look for them in the Dunciad. P.

A Fav'rite's Porter with his Maſter vie,
Be brib'd as often, and as often lie?
Shall Ward draw Contracts with a Stateſman's ſkill?
Or Japhet pocket, like his Grace, a Will?
Is it for Bond, or Peter, (paltry things)
To pay their Debts, or keep their Faith, like Kings?
If Blount diſpatch'd himſelf he play'd the man,
And ſo may'ſt thou, illuſtrious Paſſeran!
But ſhall a Printer, weary of his life,
Learn, from their Books, to hang himſelf and Wife?
This, this, my Friend, I cannot, muſt not bear;
Vice thus abus'd, demands a Nation's care:
This calls the Church to deprecate our Sin,
And hurls the Thunder of the Laws on *Gin*.

NOTES.

VER. 123. *If Blount*] Author of an impious and fooliſh book called *the Oracles of Reaſon*, who being in love with a near kinſwoman of his, and rejected, gave himſelf a ſtab in the arm, as pretending to kill himſelf, of the conſequence of which he really died. P.

VER. 124. *Paſſeran!*] Author of another book of the ſame ſtamp, called *A philoſophical diſcourſe on death*, being a defence of ſuicide.

VER. 125. *But ſhall a Printer, etc.*] A Fact that happened in London a few years paſt. The unhappy man left behind him a paper juſtifying his action by the reaſonings of ſome of theſe authors P.

VER. 129. *This calls the Church to deprecate our Sin,*] Alluding to the *forms of prayer*, compoſed in the times of public calamity; where the fault is generally laid upon the *People*.

VER. 130. *Gin.*] A ſpirituous liquor, the exorbitant

Let modeſt FOSTER, if he will, excell
Ten Metropolitans in preaching well;
A ſimple Quaker, or a Quaker's Wife,
Out-do Landaffe in Doctrine,—yea in Life:
Let humble ALLEN, with an aukward Shame,
Do good by ſtealth, and bluſh to find it Fame.

NOTES.

uſe of which had almoſt deſtroyed the loweſt rank of the People till it was reſtrained by an act of Parliament in 1736. P.

VER. 131. *Let modeſt* FOSTER,] This confirms an obſervation which Mr. Hobbes made long ago, That *there be very few Biſhops that act a ſermon ſo well, as divers Preſbyterians and fanatic Preachers can do.* Hiſt. of Civ. Wars. p. 62. SCRIBL.

VER. 134. *Landaffe*] A poor Biſhoprick in Wales, as poorly ſupplied. P.

VER. 135. *Let humble* ALLEN *with an aukward Shame, Do good by ſtealth, and bluſh to find it Fame.*] The true Character of our Author's moral pieces, conſidered as a *ſupplement to human laws* (the force of which they have deſervedly obtained) is, that his praiſe is always *delicate*, and his reproof *never miſplaced:* and therefore the *firſt* not reaching the *head*, and the *latter* too ſenſibly touching the *heart* of his vulgar readers, have made him cenſured as a cold Panegyriſt, and a cauſtic Satiriſt; whereas, indeed, he was the warmeſt friend, and the moſt placable enemy.

The lines above have been commonly given as an inſtance of this ungenerous backwardneſs in doing juſtice to merit. And, indeed, if fairly given, would bear hard upon the Author, who believed the perſon here celebrated to be one of the greateſt characters in private life that ever was; and known by him to be, *in fact*, all, and

Virtue may chuſe the high or low Degree,
'Tis juſt alike to Virtue, and to me;

NOTES.

much more than he had feigned in the imaginary virtues of *the man of Roſs*. One, who, whether he be conſidered in his civil, ſocial, domeſtic, or religious character, is, in all theſe views, an ornament to human nature.

And, indeed, we ſhall ſee, that what is here ſaid of him agrees only with ſuch a Character. But as both the thought and the expreſſion have been cenſured, we ſhall conſider them in their order.

Let humble ALLEN, *with an aukward Shame,*
Do good by ſtealth ——

This encomium has been called *obſcure* (as well as *penurious.*) It may be ſo; not from any defect in the conception, but from the deepneſs of the ſenſe; and, what may ſeem more ſtrange, (as we ſhall ſee afterwards) from the elegance of phraſe, and exactneſs of expreſſion. We are ſo abſolutely governed by cuſtom, that to act contrary to it, creates even in virtuous men, who are ever modeſt, a kind of diffidence, which is the parent of *Shame*. But when, to this, there is joined a conſciouſneſs that, in forſaking cuſtom, you follow truth and reaſon, the indignation ariſing from ſuch a conſcious virtue, mixing with *ſhame*, produces that amiable *aukwardneſs*, in going out of the faſhion, which the Poet, here, celebrates.

and bluſh to find it Fame.

i. e. He bluſhed at the degeneracy of his times, which, at beſt, gave his goodneſs its due commendation (the thing he never aimed at) inſtead of following and imitating his example, which was the reaſon why ſome acts of it were not done by *ſtealth*, but more openly.

So far as to the *thought:* but it will be ſaid,

tantamne rem tam negligenter?

And this will lead us to ſay ſomething concerning the ex-

Dwell in a Monk, or light upon a King,
She's ſtill the ſame, belov'd, contented thing.
Vice is undone, if ſhe forgets her Birth,
And ſtoops from Angels to the Dregs of Earth:
But 'tis the *Fall* degrades her to a Whore;
Let *Greatneſs* own her, and ſhe's mean no more,
Her Birth, her Beauty, Crowds and Courts confeſs,
Chaſte Matrons praiſe her, and grave Biſhops bleſs;
In golden Chains the willing World ſhe draws,
And hers the Goſpel is, and hers the Laws,
Mounts the Tribunal, lifts her ſcarlet head,
And ſees pale Virtue carted in her ſtead.
Lo! at the wheels of her Triumphal Car,
Old England's Genius, rough with many a Scar,
Dragg'd in the Duſt! his arms hang idly round,
His Flag inverted trails along the ground!
Our Youth, all livery'd o'er with foreign Gold,
Before her dance: behind her, crawl the Old!
See thronging Millions to the Pagod run,
And offer Country, Parent, Wife, or Son!

NOTES.

preſſion, which will clear up what remains of the difficulty. In theſe lines, and in thoſe which precede and follow them, are contained an ironical *neglect* of Virtue, and an ironical concern and *care* for Vice. So that the Poet's elegant correctneſs of compoſition required, that his language, in the firſt caſe ſhould preſent ſomething of negligence and cenſure; which is admirably implied in the *expreſſion* of the thought.

Hear her black Trumpet thro' the Land proclaim,
That NOT TO BE CORRUPTED IS THE SHAME.
In Soldier, Churchman, Patriot, Man in Pow'r,
'Tis Av'rice all, Ambition is no more!
See, all our Nobles begging to be Slaves!
See, all our Fools aſpiring to be Knaves!
The Wit of Cheats, the Courage of a Whore,
Are what ten thouſand envy and adore:
All, all look up, with reverential Awe,
At Crimes that 'ſcape, or triumph o'er the Law:
While Truth, Worth, Wiſdom, daily they decry—
"Nothing is Sacred now but Villainy."
Yet may this Verſe (if ſuch a Verſe remain)
Show, there was one who held it in diſdain.

EPILOGUE

TO THE

SATIRES.

Written in MDCCXXXVIII.

DIALOGUE II.

FR. 'TIS all a Libel — Paxton (Sir) will ſay
P. Not yet, my Friend! to morrow faith it may;
And for that very cauſe I print to day.
How ſhould I fret to mangle ev'ry line,
In rev'rence to the Sins of *Thirty-nine!*
Vice, with ſuch Giant ſtrides comes on amain,
Invention ſtrives to be before in vain;
Feign what I will, and paint it e'er ſo ſtrong,
Some riſing Genius ſins up to my Song
F. Yet none but you by Name the guilty laſh;
Ev'n Guthry ſaves half Newgate by a Daſh.

NOTES.

VER. 1. *Paxton.*] Late ſollicitor to the Treaſury.
VER. 11. *Ev'n Guthry.*] The Ordinary of Newgate.

Spare then the Perſon, and expoſe the Vice.
P. How, Sir! not damn the Sharper, but the Dice?
Come on then, Satire! gen'ral, unconfin'd,
Spread thy broad wing, and ſouce on all the kind.
Ye Stateſmen, Prieſts, of one Religion all!
Ye Tradeſmen, vile, in Army, Court, or Hall!
Ye Rev'rend Atheiſts. F. Scandal! name them, Who?
P. Why that's the thing you bid me not to do.
Who ſtarv'd a Siſter, who forſwore a Debt,
I never nam'd; the Town's enquiring yet.
The pois'ning Dame — F. You mean — P. I don't.
F. You do.
P. See, now I keep the Secret, and not you!
The bribing Stateſman—F. Hold, too high you go.
P. The brib'd Elector--F. There you ſtoop too low.
P. I fain would pleaſe you, if I knew with what;
Tell me, which Knave is lawful Game, which not?
Muſt great Offenders, once eſcap'd the Crown,
Like Royal Harts be never more run down?
Admit your Law to ſpare the Knight requires,
As Beaſts of Nature may we hunt the Squires?
Suppoſe I cenſure—you know what I mean—
To ſave a Biſhop, may I name a Dean?

NOTES.

who publiſhes the memoirs of the Malefactors, and is often prevailed upon to be ſo tender of their reputation, as to ſet down no more than the initials of their name. P.

F. A Dean, Sir? no: his Fortune is not made,
You hurt a man that's riſing in the Trade.
P. If not the Tradeſman who ſet up to day,
Much leſs the 'Prentice who to morrow may.
Down, down, proud Satire! tho' a Realm be ſpoil'd,
Arraign no mightier Thief than wretched *Wild*;
Or, if a Court or Country's made a job,
Go drench a Pick-pocket, and join the Mob.
But, Sir, I beg you (for the Love of Vice!)
The matter's weighty, pray conſider twice;
Have you leſs pity for the needy Cheat,
The poor and friendleſs Villain, than the Great?
Alas! the ſmall Diſcredit of a Bribe
Scarce hurts the Lawyer, but undoes the Scribe.
Then better ſure it Charity becomes
To tax Directors, who (thank God) have Plums;
Still better, Miniſters; or, if the thing
May pinch ev'n there--why lay it on a King.

NOTES.

VER. 35. *You hurt a man that's riſing in the Trade.*] For, as the reaſonable *De la Bruyere* obſerves, "Qui ne "ſait être un ERASME, doit penſer à être *Evêque*." SCRIBL.

VER. 39. *Wretched Wild.*] Jonathan Wild, a famous Thief, and Thief-Impeacher, who was at laſt caught in his own train and hanged. P.

VER. 42. *for the love of Vice*] We muſt conſider the Poet as here directing his diſcourſe to a follower of the new ſyſtem of Politics, That *private vices are public benefits*. SCRIBL.

F. Stop! ſtop!

P. Muſt Satire, then, nor riſe nor fall?
Speak out, and bid me blame no Rogues at all.

F. Yes, ſtrike that *Wild*, I'll juſtify the blow.

P. Strike? why the man was hang'd ten years ago:
Who now that obſolete Example fears?
Ev'n Peter trembles only for his Ears.

F. What always Peter? Peter thinks you mad,
You make men deſp'rate if they once are bad:
Elſe might he take to Virtue ſome years hence —

P. As S—k, if he lives, will love the PRINCE.

F. Strange ſpleen to S—k!

P. Do I wrong the Man?
God knows, I praiſe a Courtier where I can.
When I confeſs, there is who feels for Fame,
And melts to Goodneſs, need I SCARB'ROW name?
Pleas'd let me own, in *Eſher*'s peaceful Grove
(Whent *Kent* and Nature vye for PELHAM'S Love)

NOTES.

VER. 57. *Ev'n Peter trembles only for his ears.*] Peter had, the year before this, narrowly eſcaped the Pillory for forgery: and got off with a ſevere rebuke only from the bench. P.

VER. 65. *Scarb'row*] Earl of; and Knight of the Garter, whoſe perſonal attachments to the King appeared from his ſteddy adherence to the royal intereſt, after his reſignation of his great employment of Maſter of the Horſe; and whoſe known honour and virtue made him eſteemed by all parties. P.

VER. 66. *Eſher's peaceful grove,*] The houſe and gar-

The Scene, the Maſter, opening to my view,
I ſit and dream I ſee my CRAGGS anew!
Ev'n in a Biſhop I can ſpy Deſert;
Secker is decent, *Rundel* has a Heart,
Manners with Candour are to *Benſon* giv'n,
To *Berkley*, ev'ry Virtue under Heav'n.
But does the Court a worthy Man remove?
That inſtant, I declare, he has my Love:

NOTES.

dens of Eſher in Surry, belonging to the Honourable Mr. Pelham, Brother of the Duke of Newcaſtle. The author could not have given a more amiable idea of his Character than in comparing him to Mr. Craggs. P.

VER. 67. Kent *and Nature*] Means no more than *art and nature*. And in this conſiſts the compliment to the Artiſt.

VER. 71. *Secker is decent*] Theſe words (like thoſe ℣ 135. of the firſt *Dialogue*) are another inſtance of the malignity of the public judgment. The Poet thought, and not without reaſon, that they conveyed a very high idea of the worthy perſon to whom they are applied; to be DECENT (or to become every ſtation of life in which a man is placed) being the nobleſt encomium on his wiſdom and virtue. It is the very topic he employs in ſpeaking of a favourite friend, one he moſt eſteemed and loved,

Noble and young, who ſtrikes the heart,
With ev'ry ſprightly, ev'ry DECENT *part.*

The word in both places implying *every endowment of the heart*. As in that celebrated verſe of Horace, from whence the expreſſion was taken, and which no one has a better right to apply to himſelf than this excellent prelate:

Quid verum atque DECENS *curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc ſum.*

So that to be *decent* is to excell in the moral character.

I ſhun his Zenith, court his mild Decline;
Thus SOMMERS once, and HALIFAX, were mine.
Oft, in the clear, ſtill Mirrour of Retreat,
I ſtudy'd SHREWSBURY, the wiſe and great:
CARLETON's calm Senſe, and STANHOPE's noble Flame,
Compar'd, and knew their gen'rous End the ſame:
How pleaſing ATTERBURY's ſofter hour!
How ſhin'd the Soul, unconquer'd in the Tow'r!

NOTES.

VER. 77. *Sommers*] John Lord Sommers died in 1716. He had been Lord Keeper in the reign of William III. who took from him the ſeals in 1700. The author had the honour of knowing him in 1706. A faithful, able, and incorrupt miniſter; who, to the qualities of a conſummate ſtateſman, added thoſe of a man of Learning and Politeneſs. P.

Ibid *Halifax*] A peer, no leſs diſtinguiſhed by his love of letters than his abilities in Parliament. He was diſgraced in 1710, on the Change of Q. Anne's miniſtry. P.

VER. 79. *Shrewſbury*,] Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewſbury, had been Secretary of ſtate, Embaſſador in France, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Treaſurer. He ſeveral times quitted his employments, and was often recalled. He died in 1718. P.

VER. 80. *Carleton*] Hen. Boyle, Lord Carleton (nephew of the famous Robert Boyle) who was Secretary of ſtate under William III. and Preſident of the Council under Q. Anne, P.

Ibid. *Stanhope*] James Earl Stanhope. A Nobleman of equal courage, ſpirit, and learning. General in Spain, and Secretary of ſtate. P.

How can I PULT'NEY, CHESTERFIELD forget,
While Roman Spirit charms, and Attic Wit:
ARGYLL, the State's whole Thunder born to wield,
And ſhake alike the Senate and the Field:
Or WYNDHAM, juſt to Freedom and the Throne,
The Maſter of our Paſſions, and his own.
Names, which I long have lov'd, nor lov'd in vain,
Rank'd with their Friends, not number'd with their Train;
And if yet higher the proud Liſt ſhould end,
Still let me ſay! No Follower, but a Friend.
Yet think not, Friendſhip only prompts my lays;
I follow *Virtue*; where ſhe ſhines, I praiſe:
Point ſhe to Prieſt or Elder, Whig or Tory,
Or round a Quaker's Beaver caſt a Glory.

NOTES.

VER. 84. *Cheſterfield*] Philip Earl of Cheſterfield, commonly given by Writers of all Parties for an EXAMPLE to the Age he lives in, of *ſuperior talents*, and *public Virtue*.

VER. 88. *Wyndham*] Sir William Wyndham, Chancellor of the Exchequer under Queen Anne, made early a conſiderable figure; but ſince a much greater both by his ability and eloquence, joined with the utmoſt judgment and temper. P.

VER. 92. *And if yet higher, etc.*] He was at this time honoured with the eſteem and favour of his Royal Highneſs the Prince.

VER. 93. *Still let me ſay! No Follower, but a Friend.*] i. e. Unrelated to their *parties*, and attached only to their *perſons*.

I never (to my ſorrow I declare)
Din'd with the MAN of ROSS, or my LORD MAY'R.
Some, in their choice of Friends (nay look not grave)
Have ſtill a ſecret Byaſs to a Knave:
To find an honeſt man I beat about,
And love him, court him, praiſe him, in or out.
F. Then why ſo few commended?
P. Not ſo fierce;
Find you the Virtue, and I'll find the Verſe.
But random Praiſe—the taſk can ne'er be done;
Each Mother aſks it for her booby Son,
Each Widow aſks it for *the Beſt of Men*,
For him ſhe weeps, and him ſhe weds agen.
Praiſe cannot ſtoop, like Satire, to the ground;
The Number may be hang'd, but not be crown'd.
Enough for half the Greateſt of theſe days,
To 'ſcape my Cenſure, not expect my Praiſe.
Are they not rich? what more can they pretend?
Dare they to hope a Poet for their Friend?

NOTES.

VER. 99. *my Lord May'r*] Sir John Barnard, Lord Mayor in the year of the Poem, 1738. A Citizen eminent for his virtue, public Spirit, and great talents in Parliament. An excellent Man, Magiſtrate, and Senator. In the year 1747, the City of London, in memory of his many and ſignal ſervices to his Country, erected a Statue to him. But his image had been placed long before in the heart of every good Man.

What RICHLIEU wanted, LOUIS ſcarce could gain,
And what young AMMON wiſh'd, but wiſh'd in vain.
No Pow'r the Muſe's Friendſhip can command;
No Pow'r, when Virtue claims it, can withſtand:
To *Cato*, *Virgil* pay'd one honeſt line;
O let my Country's Friends illumin mine!
—What are you thinking? F. Faith the thought's no ſin,
I think your Friends are out and would be in.
P. If merely to come in, Sir, they go out,
The way they take is ſtrangely round about.
F. They too may be corrupted, you'll allow?
P. I only call thoſe Knaves who are ſo now.
Is that too little? Come then, I'll comply—
Spirit of *Arnall!* aid me while I lye.

NOTES.

VER. 116. *Louis ſcarce could gain.*] By this expreſſion finely inſinuating, that the great *Boileau* always falls below himſelf in thoſe paſſages where he flatters his Maſter. Of which flattery he gives an inſtance in ℣ 231. where the topic of adulation is exceeding childiſh and extravagant.

VER. 127. *I only call thoſe Knaves who are ſo now.*] He left it to Time to tell them,

Cato is as great a Rogue as you.

not the *Cato* of Virgil, but the *Cato* of Mr. Pope. See *the Ep. on Riches.*

VER. 129. *Spirit of Arnall!*] Look for him in his place. Dunc. B. ii. ℣ 315.

Cobham's a Coward, Polwarth is a Slave,
And Lyttleton a dark, designing Knave,
St. John has ever been a wealthy Fool—
But let me add, Sir Robert's mighty dull,
Has never made a Friend in private life,
And was, besides, a Tyrant to his Wife.

But pray, when others praise him, do I blame?
Call Verres, Wolsey, any odious name?
Why rail they then, if but a Wreath of mine,
Oh All-accomplish'd St. John! deck thy shrine?

What? shall each spurgall'd Hackney of the day,
When Paxton gives him double Pots and Pay,
Or each new-pension'd Sycophant, pretend
To break my Windows if I treat a Friend?
Then wisely plead, to me they meant no hurt,
But 'twas my Guest at whom they threw the dirt?

Notes.

Ver. 130. *Polwarth.*] The Hon. Hugh Hume, Son of Alexander Earl of Marchmont, Grandson of Patric Earl of Marchmont, and distinguished, like them, in the cause of Liberty. P.

Ver. 136. *do I blame? Call Verres, Wolsey, any odious name?*] The Leaders of Parties, be they as florid as they will, generally do their business by compendium: A single rule of Rhetoric, which they may have learnt of Quintilian, or perhaps of a much older Sophist, does their business, *Si nihil, quod nos adjuvet, erit, quæramus quid Adversarium lædat.* Scrib.

Ver. 141. *When Paxton gives him double pots and pay,*] If this *band of Pensioners* were so offensive while embodied

Sure, if I ſpare the Miniſter, no rules
Of Honour bind me, not to maul his Tools;
Sure, if they cannot cut, it may be ſaid
His Saws are toothleſs, and his Hatchets Lead.
It anger'd TURENNE, once upon a day,
To ſee a Footman kick'd that took his pay:
But when he heard th' Affront the Fellow gave,
Knew one a Man of honour, one a Knave;
The prudent Gen'ral turn'd it to a jeſt,
And begg'd, he'd take the pains to kick the reſt:
Which not at preſent having time to do—
F. Hold Sir! for God's-ſake where's th' Affront to you?
Againſt your worſhip when had S---k writ?
Or P---ge pour'd forth the Torrent of his Wit?
Or grant the Bard whoſe diſtich all commend
[*In Pow'r a Servant, out of Pow'r a friend*]
To W--le guilty of ſome venial ſin;
What's that to you who ne'er was out nor in?

NOTES.

and under diſcipline, what muſt we think of their diſorders ſince they were diſbanded and become free-booters? No virtue nor merit hath eſcaped them. They have made a great City in the South, too much reſemble another in the North, where the products of night and darkneſs are diſcharged from *Garrets* on every honeſt man that comes within their reach.

VER. 160. *the Bard*] A verſe taken out of a poem to Sir R. W. P.

The Prieſt whoſe Flattery be-dropt the Crown,
How hurt he you? he only ſtain'd the Gown.
And how did, pray, the florid Youth offend,
Whoſe Speech you took, and gave it to a Friend?
P. Faith, it imports not much from whom it came;
Whoever borrow'd, could not be to blame,
Since the whole Houſe did afterwards the ſame.
Let Courtly Wits to Wits afford ſupply,
As Hog to Hog in huts of Weſtphaly;
If one, thro' Nature's Bounty or his Lord's,
Has what the frugal, dirty ſoil affords,
From him the next receives it, thick or thin,
As pure a meſs almoſt as it came in;
The bleſſed benefit, not there confin'd,
Drops to the third, who nuzzles cloſe behind;
From tail to mouth, they feed and they carouſe:
The laſt full fairly gives it to the *Houſe*.
F. This filthy ſimile, this beaſtly line
Quite turns my ſtomach—
P. So does Flatt'ry mine;
And all your courtly Civet-cats can vent,
Perfume to you, to me is Excrement.

NOTES.

VER. 164. *The Prieſt etc.*] Spoken not of any particular prieſt, but of many prieſts. P.

VER. 166. *And how did, etc.*] This ſeems to allude to a complaint made ẏ 71. of the preceding Dialogue, P.

ıt hear me further — Japhet, 'tis agreed,
/rit not, and Chartres ſcarce could write or read,
all the Courts of Pindus guiltleſs quite;
ıt Pens can forge, my Friend, that cannot write;
nd muſt no Egg in Japhet's face be thrown,
ecauſe the Deed he forg'd was not my own?
luſt never Patriot then declaim at Gin,
nleſs, good man! he has been fairly in?
o zealous Paſtor blame a failing Spouſe,
/ithout a ſtaring Reaſon on his brows?
nd each Blaſphemer quite eſcape the rod,
ecauſe the inſult's not on Man, but God?
Aſk you what Provocation I have had?
he ſtrong Antipathy of Good to Bad.
/hen Truth or Virtue an Affront endures,
h' Affront is mine, my friend, and ſhould be yours.
line, as a Foe profeſs'd to falſe Pretence,
/ho think a Coxcomb's Honour like his Senſe;
line, as a Friend to ev'ry worthy mind;
nd mine as Man, who feel for all mankind.

VARIATIONS.

VER. 185. in the MS.
I grant it, Sir; and further, 'tis agreed,
Japhet writ not, and Chartres ſcarce could read.

NOTES.

VER. 185. *Japhet — Chartres*] See the Epiſtle to Lord ıthurſt. P.

VER. 204. *And mine as Man, who feel for all mankind.*]

F. You're ſtrangely proud.
P. So proud, I am no Slave:
So impudent, I own myſelf no Knave:
So odd, my Country's Ruin makes me grave.
Yes, I am proud; I muſt be proud to ſee
Men not afraid of God, afraid of me:
Safe from the Bar, the Pulpit, and the Throne,
Yet touch'd and ſham'd by Ridicule alone.
O ſacred weapon! left for Truth's defence,
Sole Dread of Folly, Vice, and Inſolence!
To all but Heav'n-directed hands deny'd,
The Muſe may give thee, but the Gods muſt guide:

NOTES.

From Terence: "Homo ſum: humani nihil a me alienum "puto." P.

VER. 208. *Yes, I am proud; etc.*] In this ironical exultation the Poet inſinuates a ſubject of the deepeſt humiliation.

VER. 211. *Yet touch'd and ſham'd by Ridicule alone.*] The Paſſions are given us to awake and ſupport Virtue. But they frequently betray their truſt, and go over to the intereſts of Vice. Ridicule, when employed in the cauſe of Virtue, ſhames and brings them back to their duty. Hence the uſe and importance of *Satire*.

VER. 214. *To all but Heav'n-directed hands*] "The "Citizen (ſays *Plato*, in his fifth book of Laws) who does "no injury to any one, without queſtion, merits our eſ- "teem. He, who, not content with being barely juſt "himſelf, oppoſes the *courſe* of injuſtice, by proſecuting "it before the Magiſtrate, merits our eſteem vaſtly more. "The *firſt* diſcharges the duty of a ſingle Citizen; but "the *other* does the office of a Body. But he whoſe zeal "ſtops not here, but proceeds to ASSIST THE MAGISTRATE

Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honeſt zeal;
To rouſe the Watchmen of the public Weal,
To Virtue's work provoke the tardy Hall,
And goad the Prelate ſlumb'ring in his Stall.
Ye tinſel Inſects! whom a Court maintains,
That counts your Beauties only by your Stains,
Spin all your Cobwebs o'er the Eye of Day!
The Muſe's wing ſhall bruſh you all away:

NOTES.

"IN PUNISHING is the moſt precious bleſſing of Society. "This is the PERFECT CITIZEN, to whom we ſhould "adjudge the *prize of Virtue.*"

VER. 220. *Ye Inſects—The Muſe's wing ſhall bruſh you all away:*] This it did very effectually; and the memory of them had been now forgotten, had not the Poet's charity, for a while, protracted their miſerable Being. There is now in his library a complete collection of all the horrid Libels written and publiſhed againſt him;

The tale reviv'd, the lye ſo oft o'erthrown,
Th' imputed traſh, and dulneſs not his own;
The morals blacken'd, when the writings 'ſcape,
The libell'd Perſon, and the pictur'd ſhape.

Theſe he had bound up in ſeveral volumes, according to their various ſizes, from folios down to duodecimos; and to each of them hath affixed this motto out of the book of Job:

Behold, my deſire is, that mine adverſary ſhould write a book. Surely I ſhould take it upon my ſhoulder, and bind it as a crown to me. Ch. xxxi. ℣ 35, 36.

VER. 222. *Cobwebs*] Weak and ſlight ſophiſtry againſt virtue and honour. Thin colours over vice, as unable to hide the light of Truth, as cobwebs to ſhade the ſun. By

All his Grace preaches, all his Lordſhip ſings,
All that makes Saints of Queens, and Gods of Kin
All, all but Truth, drops dead-born from the Pre
Like the laſt Gazette, or the laſt Addreſs.

When black Ambition ſtains a public Cauſe,
A Monarch's ſword when mad Vain-glory draws,
Not Waller's Wreath can hide the Nation's Scar,
Nor Boileau turn the Feather to a Star.

Not ſo, when diadem'd with rays divine,
Touch'd with the Flame that breaks from *Virtu*
Shrine,

VARIATIONS.

After ℣ 227. in the MS.

Where's now the Star that lighted Charles to riſe
—With that which follow'd Julius to the ſkies.
Angels, that watch'd the Royal Oak ſo well,
How chanc'd ye nod, when luckleſs Sorel fell?
Hence, lying miracles! reduc'd ſo low
As to the regal-touch, and papal-toe;
Hence haughty Edgar's title to the Main,
Britain's to France, and thine to India, Spain!

NOTES.

VER. 228. *When black Ambition etc.*] The caſe of Cr well in the civil war of England; and (℣ 229.) of Lo XIV. in his conqueſt of the Low Countries. P.

VER. 231. *Nor Boileau turn the Feather to a Star.*] his Ode on Namur; where (to uſe his own words) "i "fait un Aſtre de la Plume blanche que le Roy porte "dinairement à ſon Chapeau, et qui eſt en effet une eſp "de Comete, fatale à nos ennemis." P.

Prieſteſs Muſe forbids the Good to die,
opes the Temple of *Eternity*.
ere, other Trophies deck the truly brave,
an ſuch as Anſtis caſts into the Grave;
r other Stars than * and ** wear,
d may deſcend to Mordington from STAIR:
ch as on HOUGH's unſully'd Mitre ſhine,
beam, good DIGBY, from a heart like thine)
t *Envy* howl, while Heav'n's whole Chorus ſings,
d bark at Honour not confer'd by Kings;
t *Flatt'ry* ſickening ſee the Incenſe riſe,
eet to the World, and grateful to the Skies:
uth guards the Poet, ſanctifies the line,
d makes immortal, Verſe as mean as mine,
Yes, the laſt Pen for Freedom let me draw,
hen Truth ſtands trembling on the edge of Law;

NOTES.

VER. 237. *Anſtis*] The chief Herald at Arms. It is the om, at the funeral of great peers, to caſt into the grave broken ſtaves and enſigns of honour. P.

VER. 239. *Stair*;] John Dalrymple Earl of Stair, Knight the Thiſtle; ſerved in all the wars under the Duke Marlborough; and afterwards as Embaſſador in France.

VER. 240, 241. *Hough and Digby*] Dr. John Hough hop of Worceſter, and the Lord Digby. The one an rtor of the Church of England in oppoſition to the falſe aſures of King James II. The other as firmly attached the cauſe of that King. Both acting out of principle, l equally men of honour and virtue. P.

VER. 249. *on the edge of Law:*] From the ſummit of

Here, Laſt of Britons! let your Names be read;
Are none, none living? let me praiſe the Dead,
And for that Cauſe which made your Fathers ſhine,
Fall by the Votes of their degen'rate Line.
Fr. Alas! alas! pray end what you began,
And write next winter more *Eſſays on Man.*

VARIATIONS.

Ver. 255. in the MS.
Quit, quit theſe themes, and write Eſſays on Man.

NOTES.

law is a dreadful precipice, which may well make Truth herſelf tremble. And from thence came the common proverb, *Summum jus, ſumma injuria.* SCRIBL.

VER. *ult.*] This was the laſt poem of the kind printed by our author, with a reſolution to publiſh no more; but to enter thus, in the moſt plain and ſolemn manner he could, a ſort of PROTEST againſt that inſuperable corruption and depravity of manners, which he had been ſo unhappy as to live to ſee. Could he have hoped to have amended any, he had continued thoſe attacks; but bad men were grown ſo ſhameleſs and ſo powerful, that Ridicule was become as unſafe as it was ineffectual. The Poem raiſed him, as he knew it would, ſome enemies; but he had reaſon to be ſatisfied with the approbation of good men, and the teſtimony of his own conſcience. R.

ON

Receiving from the Right Hon. the Lady

FRANCES SHIRLEY

A STANDISH and TWO PENS.

YES, I beheld the Athenian Queen
Deſcend in all her ſober charms;
"And take (ſhe ſaid, and ſmil'd ſerene)
"Take at this hand celeſtial arms:

"Secure the radiant weapons wield;
"The golden lance ſhall guard Deſert,
"And if a Vice dares keep the field,
"This ſteel ſhall ſtab it to the heart."

Aw'd, on my bended knees I fell,
Receiv'd the weapons of the ſky;
And dipt them in the ſable Well,
The fount of Fame or Infamy.

"What *well?* what *weapon?* (Flavia cries)
"A ſtandiſh, ſteel and golden pen;
"It came from Bertrand's[a], not the ſkies:
"I gave it you to write again.

NOTES.

The Lady Frances Shirley] a Lady whoſe great Merit Mr. Pope took a real pleaſure in celebrating.

[a] A famous toy-ſhop at Bath.

" But, Friend, take heed whom you attack;
" You'll bring a Houſe (I mean of Peers)
" Red, Blue, and Green, nay white and black,
" L—— and all about your ears.

" You'd write as ſmooth again on glaſs,
" And run, on ivory, ſo glib,
" As not to ſtick at fool or aſs [b],
" Nor ſtop at Flattery or Fib [c].

" *Athenian Queen!* and *ſober charms!*
" I tell ye, fool, there's nothing in't:
" 'Tis Venus, Venus gives theſe arms [d];
" In Dryden's Virgil ſee the print [e].

" Come, if you'll be a quiet ſoul,
" That dares tell neither Truth nor Lies [f],
" I'll lift you in the harmleſs roll
" Of thoſe that ſing of theſe poor eyes."

NOTES.

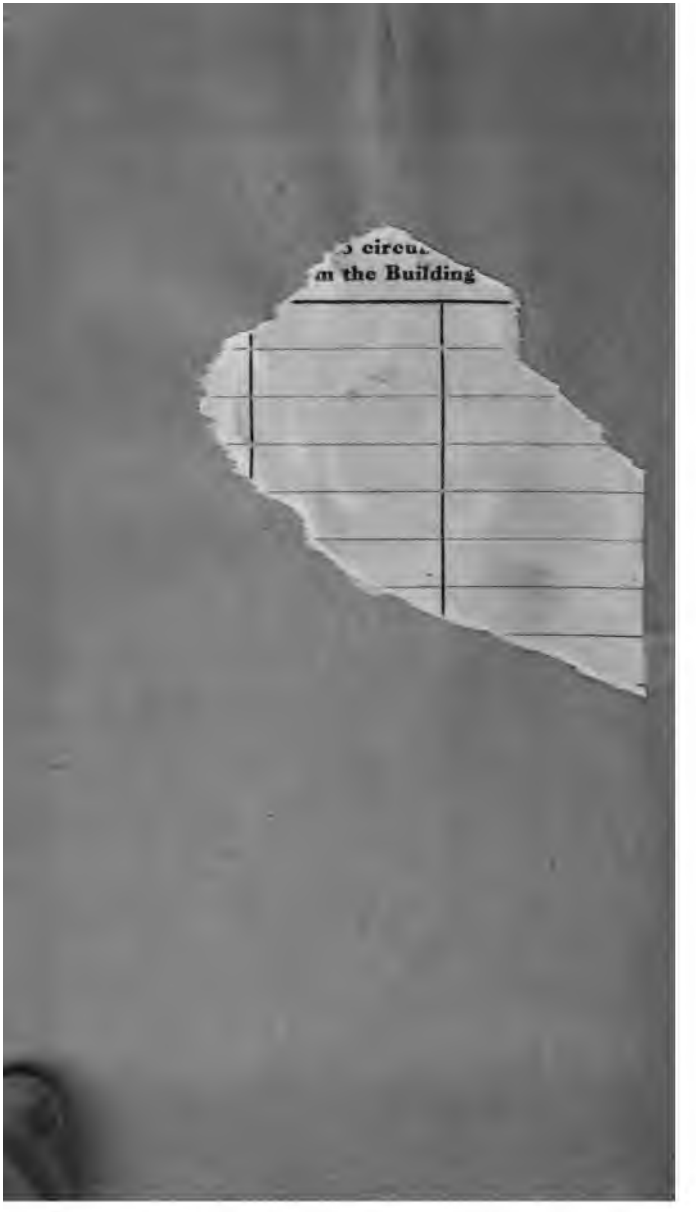
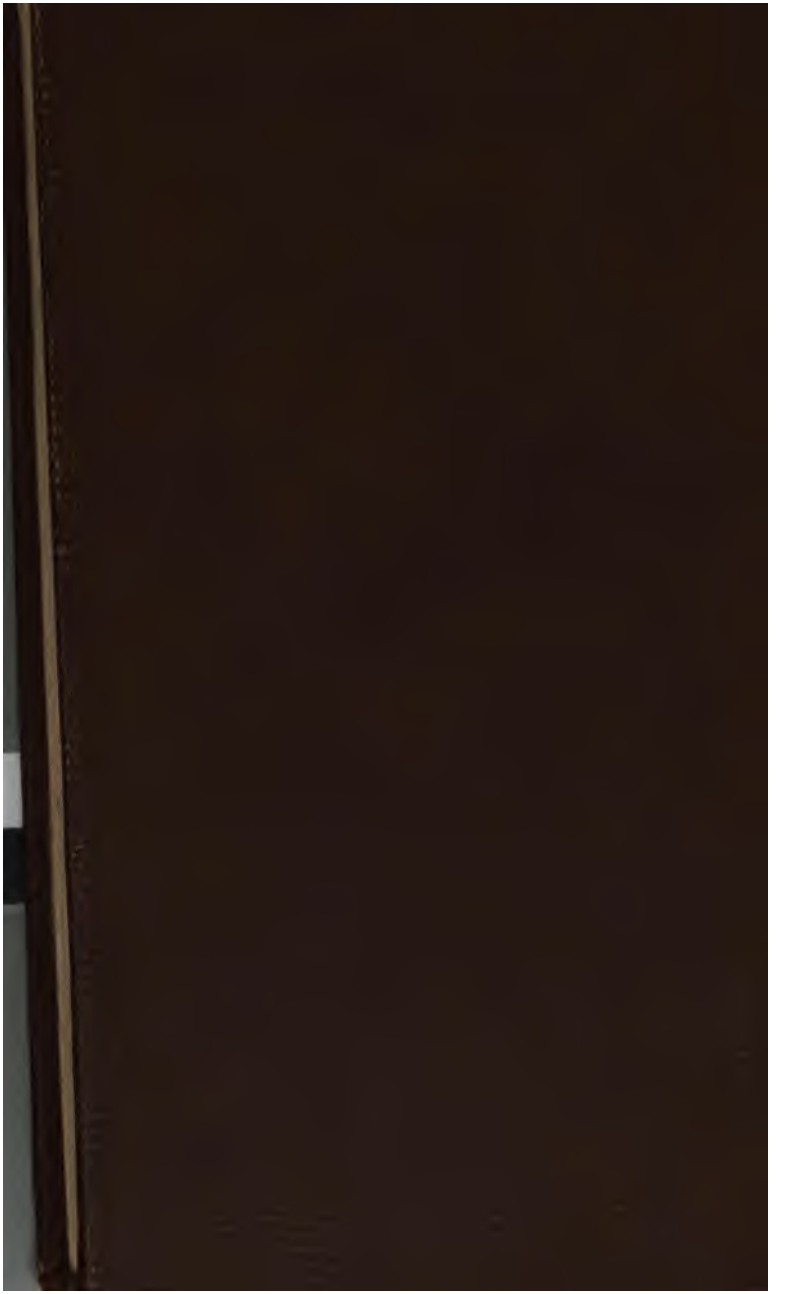
[b] The *Dunciad.*

[c] The *Epiſtle to Dr. Arbuthnot.*

[d] Such toys being the uſual preſents from lovers to their miſtreſſes.

[e] When ſhe delivers Æneas a ſuit of heavenly armour.

[f] i. e. If you have neither the courage to write *Satire*, nor the application to attempt an *Epic* poem.—He was then meditating on ſuch a work.


circu
m the Building